

U.S. Considers Mideast Talks By European, Asian Allies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration is considering organizing a Middle East peace conference of allies in Europe and Asia as a compromise to meet contradictory concerns of Israel and Jordan.

Officials here stressed Tuesday that the idea was far from complete but added that there had been some discussions about it with allies.

Described by an official as "a good guys" conference, its purpose would be to provide King Hussein of Jordan with the international "umbrella" he insists he needs for a Jordan-Palestinian delegation to negotiate directly with Israel.

And this could be done by a conference of allies without involving the Soviet Union to participate, as King Hussein wants.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel outlined Monday a five-point plan as an alternative.

He and other Israelis have made it clear that they strongly oppose Middle East peace talks that would include the Soviet Union.

The United States shares Israel's unwillingness to have the Soviet Union present, even though in 1973, after the Arab-Israeli war that year, the United States and the Soviet Union co-chaired a peace conference in Geneva.

Officials said that many ideas were being discussed, including one in which the United Nations Security Council would give its blessing to direct negotiations.

But the officials acknowledged that the Soviet Union would undoubtedly veto such an approach.

As for the Peres plan, the Reagan administration has adopted a deliberately positive approach, refusing to engage in polemics with the Israeli leader on points contrary to U.S. policy.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said the plan of Mr. Peres "is yet another reflection of the momentum toward direct negotiations that is currently building in the region, and that we hope will continue."

King Hussein has said that the first step should be a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to decide on details.

The United States has said it would be willing to take part in such talks provided that none of the Palestinians were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the meeting would enhance chances for direct negotiations.

King Hussein and the PLO have said such a meeting should be followed by a conference to which the five permanent members of the Security Council would be invited, along with Middle Eastern nations.

The Jordanian monarch has said it would be better to have the Soviet Union take part in negotiations, rather than having it trying to sabotage the talks from the outside.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to the Senate Tuesday morning for a closed-door discussion of the Middle East with Republican leaders. According to several participants, he repeated the administration's view that King Hussein's visit to Washington had

advanced the prospects for Middle East peace.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pressed Mr. Shultz about the administration's plans to sell Jordan an advanced fighter plane, such as the F-20, and two anti-aircraft systems. Seventy senators have signed a resolution opposing such sales before Jordan begins peace talks with Israel.

Paris Ready for Talks

The French minister for external affairs, Roland Dumas, told the National Assembly on Wednesday that France was ready to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as part of the peace search. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

"The European Economic Community, in the next few days, will decide on the request by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a meeting," Mr. Dumas said during a debate on foreign affairs.

"Everybody knows that the Palestinian question is at the heart of the Lebanese drama," he said. "France, in its quality as a member of the UN Security Council, has been asked to receive this delegation."

U.S. House Backs Israel Aid

The U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for Israel after rejecting an attempt to delete \$500 million for Egypt. The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Washington.



Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, center, welcomed his Spanish counterpart, Felipe Gonzalez, left, and Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, to Lisbon.

Madrid, Lisbon Sign EC Pact as Basque Rebels Kill 4 in Spain

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID—Spain and Portugal signed the treaty Wednesday adapting them to the European Community, but Basque guerrillas marred the day by killing four people in a series of attacks in Spain.

Heavy security was tightened even further after the attacks as seven European heads of state and 12 foreign ministers arrived in Lisbon in the morning and then traveled to Madrid in the evening for the separate signing ceremonies.

In two coordinated assaults, gunmen from the Basque guerrilla group ETA killed an army colonel and his driver in Madrid and a sailor in Bilbao, in Basque country.

The guerrillas in Madrid abandoned their getaway car, packed with explosives, in the basement of a department store. One policeman was killed and seven were wounded, one of them severely, when the bomb exploded as they tried to deactivate it.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain said in a news conference aboard his plane as he flew back from Lisbon that ETA had become "assassins of hope." He added: "Terrorism is a fundamental enemy of democracy."

The attacks were among the bloodiest in 17 years of violence by ETA, a Marxist group whose initials stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language.

The assassinations took some of the luster off treaty-signing ceremonies that still were rich with symbolism and history.

The treaty expands the European Community from 10 members to 12 and pulls the Iberian Peninsula into the West European mainstream after decades of political isolation.

The treaty must still be ratified, but the wide political support for it in all 12 countries after eight years

of difficult negotiations appears to make ratification by Jan. 1, as called for in the treaty, a foregone conclusion. European officials said.

"By this accession, Europe as a political and institutional entity is also brought closer to the Europe of physical geography," Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, the current president of the EC Council of Ministers, said in Lisbon. He reflected the view of many Europeans that the community has reached its limit for the foreseeable future.

The Italians currently hold the revolving presidencies of the EC's ruling councils, and the conclusion of the treaty under their management was seen as a victory for Italian diplomacy and a domestic political triumph for Mr. Gonzalez and Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, both Socialists.

The two Iberian countries will become members of the EC common market and other economic integration programs after a 10-year transition period prescribed by the treaty. The two also become immediate members of the European Parliament.

Mr. Soares called the treaty signing "without exaggeration, one of the most significant events of contemporary Portuguese history."

"We shall symbolically make a new departure," he said, "with Portugal returning to the European fold and playing its rightful part in its dynamism and progress."

Paradoxically, his triumph Wednesday is to be followed by one of his greatest political difficulties Thursday.

The Social Democratic Party, the partner in his governing coalition, announced last week that it would wait only as a courtesy for the treaty signing before formally withdrawing Thursday from the government. Mr. Soares will then head a minority government that will likely collapse, probably leading to new elections.

Syria Is Seen As Stymied In Lebanon

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS—Syria's efforts to impose its own order on Lebanon have bogged down in that country's intractable feuds, according to diplomats and to Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian sources here and in Beirut.

There is little prospect, these sources say, that President Hafez al-Assad will send Syrian troops into Beirut anytime soon to put an end to the fighting, the latest in a decade of civil war.

And negotiations conducted by First Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and various factions have been suspended.

The Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, had been attempting to mediate an end to the most serious of the current clashes, the war between Shiite fighters and Palestinian guerrillas holed up in refugee settlements on Beirut's southern fringe, but he has not been seen here for days. Nabih Berr, head of the Shiite Amal militia, who was supposed to meet with Mr. Khaddam last week, has yet to show up.

The breakdown in these negotiations is clear-cut: The Shiites want the Palestinians to surrender all their weapons; the Palestinians, fearful that they would be slaughtered, refuse.

The Syrian-sponsored negotiations have centered on the following three issues:

- The three-week battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements of Sabra, Chatila and Borge Barajni, pitting the Syrian-allied Shiites against the Palestinians, including some guerrillas from Syrian-backed factions.
- The situation in Jezzine, a Christian mountain town in south Lebanon, which is surrounded by Muslim militias and defended by the South Lebanese Army, the Christian-led militia that Israel hopes will police the southern "security zone" it has established in that area.
- The overall, fundamental, question of political change and control in Lebanon, which has been at the heart of the last 10 years of fighting. Inevitably, this will mean that the embattled Christian minority must give up some of the power and privilege it has fought to keep.

Hope for a solution grew in Lebanon when President Amin Gemayel came to Damascus for talks in May. Diplomats said that those talks were believed to have included as much as 12 hours of private sessions with Mr. Assad.

But "the summit has not produced anything on a political or a security solution," said a Palestinian source, using the word security in the Lebanese sense, as a euphemism for the fighting.

An indication of the intractability of the situation was the complete lack of information, or even speculation, about the Gemayel-Assad meetings in the Beirut newspapers, which span most political positions.

"I have never seen in 20 years such a blackout in the Lebanese press," a Western diplomat said.

Syrian officials have been telling diplomatic visitors in recent days



Hijackers of a Jordanian jetliner blew up the Boeing 727 in Beirut on Wednesday after releasing the passengers.

Beirut Hijackers Free Passengers, Blow Up Plane

The Associated Press

BEIRUT—The group that hijacked a Jordanian airliner here Tuesday released 66 passengers and crew members on Wednesday and then blew up the plane, but the fate of eight Jordanian security agents aboard the aircraft remained in question.

A spokesman for the Jordanian airline, Alia, said that the marshals were in Beirut with the airline's manager there, but airport and Red Cross officials reported that the marshals were killed in the explosion. Security sources said that they were taken away by Shiite Muslim militiamen.

In Cyprus, meanwhile, a man armed with a grenade took over a Middle East Airlines plane from Beirut on Wednesday just before it landed at Larnaca airport, airport sources said. The man released the passengers but held the crew and

an airline official hostage, demanding to be flown to Amman aboard a Jordanian plane, they said.

The man later left the plane in the company of police. It was unclear whether he surrendered or was overpowered by security men.

On the matter of the Jordanian air marshals, Munib Toukan, vice president of Alia, said in Amman: "Our manager says he has them. They're in good health."

Security sources said that the eight marshals were taken off the Boeing 727 before dawn "for questioning" by members of the Shiite militia, Amal. The sources said the Shiites were holding the men at a Beirut stronghold and would free them later.

But a Lebanese Red Cross official, who watched three explosions rip the plane apart said: "The marshals were blown up inside the plane. Their bodies are in pieces. We couldn't get to them."

An airport official confirmed the report and added that the hijackers had "disappeared."

The Swedish pilot of the hijacked airliner, Ulf Sultan, said that the hijackers fled the plane with the marshals as hostages before it was blown up. "We have been assured by the hijackers that they are safe," he said.

Teams of armed security guards have flown on all Alia flights since the airline's offices in Athens, Rome and Vienna were bombed in March.

The hijackers, identified by Mr. Sultan as Amal militiamen, were demanding that all Palestinian guerrillas leave Beirut for Tunisia, where the Palestine Liberation Organization now has its headquarters. Various reports put the number of hijackers at four and six.

The plane was hijacked Tuesday in Beirut. It stopped in Cyprus,

tried twice to land in Tunisia but was refused landing permission, refueled in Sicily, returned to Beirut, attempted to fly to Syria and then came back to Beirut on Tuesday night.

Leaders of the Amal militia were key figures in negotiations with the hijackers after their return to Beirut. At least one Amal official was seen entering the plane on the Beirut airport runway.

One of the passengers said that the hijackers were armed with Kalashnikov rifles but that there had been no shooting aboard the plane.

In Wednesday's incident in Cyprus, passengers fled the Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 as soon as it taxied to a stop.

The hijacker told passengers that he was a Palestinian and that he had seized the Lebanese jet in retaliation for the hijacking and blowing up of the Jordanian airliner in Beirut.

Experts Say Letters Show Mengele Tie

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO—Police handwriting experts said Wednesday that they had found "15 points of similarity" in notes seized from a house where Dr. Josef Mengele had allegedly lived and in what has been described as his application in Nazi Germany to join the SS.

"The texts were written by the same person but at different periods," said Decio Mota, an investigator for the Criminal Research Institute in Minas Gerais State.

A copy of the SS document had been supplied by Josef Nitchhauser, a survivor of the Auschwitz death camp who now lives in Minas Gerais, Mr. Mota said.

Dr. Mengele, known in Auschwitz as the "Angel of Death," is accused of sending 400,000 Jews to their deaths during the time he was at the Auschwitz camp toward the end of World War II.

Dr. Mengele, who went to Auschwitz from the Russian front, made selections as Jews arrived by train, waving people unfit for labor directly to the gas chambers and others to barracks for workers, where they had at least a slight chance to survive. He remained the last major Nazi war criminal whose fate was uncertain.

Police are trying to determine whether a man who drowned six years ago on a Brazilian beach was Dr. Mengele, as his son, Rolf Mengele, said Tuesday in West Germany.

Romeu Tuma, head of the federal police in São Paulo and chief investigator in the Mengele case, said Tuesday the SS document that Mr. Nitchhauser had provided was a copy of the original, which the U.S. government lent to Brazil to aid in the search.

Mr. Mota said the points of similarity were as follows:



A Madrid policeman was guided to an ambulance Wednesday after a car, packed with explosives by Basque guerrillas, exploded while officers were trying to defuse the bombs. One officer died and six others were also wounded.

Karen Ann Quinlan Dies After 10 Years in Coma

She Was at Center of Debate in the U.S. on Definition of Life, Right to Die

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Karen Ann Quinlan, 31, who slipped into a coma 10 years ago and became the center of a national debate on the definition of life and the right to die, has died at a nursing home in New Jersey.

Miss Quinlan was pronounced dead at 7:49 P.M. Tuesday, the Morris County sheriff's office said. [Dr. James Wolf said Wednesday the cause of death was "respiratory failure following acute pneumonia on top of a chronic vegetative state." The Associated Press reported.]

[Joseph and Julia Quinlan were daily visitors to their daughter's bedside. Dr. Wolf said the moment of death was "one of great reverence and sense of loss that I could read in Julia's face, who was embracing Karen and was weeping quietly."]

[Mr. Quinlan said Tuesday: "I think there are a lot of lessons to be learned by how far we can go to preserve life. Death is not so much

to be feared. Everything in this world is temporary. We shouldn't really fear death that much."]

In January, doctors said Miss Quinlan, who was 5 feet 4 inches tall (1.625 meters), weighed 70 to 75 pounds (about 32 to 34 kilograms), 40 pounds less than when she became comatose in 1975 after ingesting alcohol and tranquilizer pills. She had been fed through a nasogastric tube.

Doctors expected her to die when she was taken off a respirator 10 years ago, but she was able to breathe without it. Its removal culminated a case of great complexity and drama that absorbed national emotion and debate. People found themselves wrestling with fundamental questions of life and death as well as medical and legal issues.

In a landmark lawsuit Sept. 12, 1975, her adoptive parents, the Quinlans, asked that the respirator be disconnected and that their daughter be allowed to die "with grace and dignity," because there was no hope she would recover.

The suit was filed after the doc-

tors for Miss Quinlan had refused a request by the parents to let her die. A judge in Morristown, denied the parents' request the next November, but the decision was reversed in an appeal to the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court set several legal and medical precedents in its 7-0 decision on March 31, 1976.

The court held, in a new interpretation of the right of privacy, that Miss Quinlan's interest in having her life-support systems disconnected exceeded the state's interest in preserving life, so long as medical authorities saw "no reasonable possibility" that she would recover.

Because she was in a coma, the court ruled that her father, and not her doctors or a court, was the authority for deciding her fate in her behalf, and it named him guardian and empowered him to seek doctors who would remove the life-support systems.

The court also ruled that no one could be held criminally liable for removing the systems, because the



Karen Ann Quinlan

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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The U.S. economy will expand at a 4.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter, the National Association of Manufacturers said. Page 9.

UPI Asks for Salary Freeze

WASHINGTON—United Press International said Wednesday that it had asked its union staff to accept a six-month salary freeze as part of an effort to restore the news agency to profitability.

Bonn Vetoes EC Cuts In Cereals Subsidies

LUXEMBOURG—West Germany vetoed cuts Wednesday in the subsidized prices paid to European Community cereal farmers, an EC spokesman said Wednesday.

The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, blocked a move to cut prices by 1.8 percent, declaring that his country's national interests were at stake.

The move is likely to overshadow the Milan summit conference of EC leaders at the end of this month, diplomats said.

It was the first time since West Germany joined the EC as a founding member in 1957 that Bonn had fully invoked the veto, a procedure that it had never officially accepted.

Britain, Greece, Denmark, France and Ireland recognized West Germany's right to exercise a veto and said they would not participate in a move to defeat Mr. Kiechle by majority vote, the spokesman said.

However, Italy, which holds presidency of the community, said it intended to hold a vote, although

diplomats said there was now no possibility that the price cut would go through.

EC farm ministers have failed for more than four months to fix the new cereal prices, due to come into force Aug. 1. At their last meeting in May, they agreed on prices for all other agricultural products.

Participants in the summit conference, which was expected to be the high point of the six-month Italian presidency, were expected to debate plans for introducing more majority voting into EC institutions.

Diplomats said that unless a compromise could be worked out before the meeting, the heads of government would have to deal with the cereals issue. The issue also lies at the heart of new trade tensions with the United States.

The Reagan administration, angered over the EC's use of export subsidies to bridge the gap between its prices and lower world prices, has announced an offer of cut-price wheat to Algeria, a traditional French market.

Marcos Holds a Show of Arms In a Warning to Insurgents

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The government of Ferdinand E. Marcos, which faces a growing Communist insurgency, conducted a large parade of its military might on Wednesday. It included troops, tanks, armored personnel carriers and jet fighters.

In a speech from the reviewing stand, Mr. Marcos explained the show of force and issued a warning to the rebels.

Referring to the Philippines armed forces, he said: "It is time that we all become aware of this real resource for the protection and defense of our republic. It is time we convey a message to the demagogues who preach violence without understanding what they are up against."

The military parade was one of several political displays on this nation's Independence Day, marking its freedom from Spanish colonial rule, which ended in 1898 with the arrival of U.S. troops. In the morning, the largest opposition party selected Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator, as its presidential nominee.

Mr. Laurel is expected to be one of four or five nominees from whom the traditionally divided opposition is slated later this year to select a single candidate to run against Mr. Marcos. The next election is not scheduled until 1987, but many in the opposition say that Mr. Marcos will call an early election.

A more radical opposition group, called Bayan, held a demonstration, attended by an estimated total of 12,000 people, in front of the Manila city hall. The group, waving placards and shouting slogans, denounced the Marcos government and protested what it called U.S. imperialism.

The protesters wanted to march to the U.S. Embassy, but hundreds of riot police blocked their way. Eventually, they agreed instead to send a handful of representatives to the embassy to deliver a resolution calling for halt to U.S. military aid to the government and an end to "American interference" in the country's economic and political life.

After the resolution was delivered, the demonstrators dispersed.

The military parade was believed to be the biggest show of Philippine weaponry in more than three decades. It lasted more than an hour, with about 50 armored vehicles, mostly tanks and personnel carriers, passing in review before Mr. Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and senior officials.

Government estimates of the crowd ranged from 80,000 people to more than 150,000. However, independent sources placed the figure closer to 30,000 people. Many of those in attendance were government employees or workers in government-backed companies.

The procession also included hundreds of troops, with the ma-

rine, army rangers, navy and constabulary represented. Jets, helicopters and transports flew over.

Mr. Marcos said the government would continue to pursue its objectives by nonmilitary means. But, he added, "let no one ever imagine that we will hesitate to use this power of our armed forces when the danger to the nation demand it."

Prospero C. Nograles, a human rights lawyer from Davao in southern Mindanao, where the Communists are particularly active, said that the costly military parade seemed to be an extreme step.

"Marcos is desperately trying to convince people that he is still in control," said Mr. Nograles. "It's an act of panic."

About 12,000 people attended the convention of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which nominated Mr. Laurel. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Laurel criticized the 20-year rule of the Marcos government in several areas, particularly economic mismanagement and human rights abuses.

Mr. Laurel's nomination was expected to be a presidential bid. The organization, other likely opposition nominees for the Philippine presidency, according to political analysts, include Aquilino Fimintel, Ramon Mitra and Jovito Salonga. An opposition conference to select one presidential candidate is scheduled for late July.



Ferdinand E. Marcos greets Philippine officers on the nation's Independence Day.

Karen Quinlan Dies After Years in Coma

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woman's death "would not be homicide, but rather expiration from existing natural causes."

The court invited the medical profession to use the guidelines from the case in the future, without seeking similar court judgments. Until the night of April 14, 1975, when she lapsed into the coma, Miss Quinlan's life had been largely unremarkable, although by no means trouble-free. She had been adopted as an infant by the Quinlans and reared in a modest and religious home in New Jersey.

According to friends, after being laid off from a job in August 1974, her life took a different turn. During the last few weeks of her active life, Miss Quinlan lived with a group in a house in Byram Township. Later, investigators and some of those who knew her then were to say she drank frequently and often took pills of various kinds.

On the night of April 14, she was seen "popping pills," and she went out drinking with some of her friends. She passed out at the bar and never regained consciousness.

Investigators later concluded that she had been overcome by a combination of alcohol and tranquilizer pills. She was put on a respirator because she was unable to breathe on her own.

Subsequently other machines were added that fed nutrients into her digestive system and assisted or substituted for other functions.

Despite the measures, Miss Quinlan's condition deteriorated in

the next few months. Her weight dropped, from 120 pounds to less than 70.

All examining doctors subsequently agreed that she had suffered irreversible brain damage and had no cognitive or cerebral functioning, although her electroencephalogram wave was not totally flat. She was, they said, in a "persistent vegetative state" and had no prospect of recovery.

Last January, the New Jersey Supreme Court widened its standards on the right to die, ruling that all life-sustaining medical treatment, including feeding tubes, could be withdrawn from terminally ill pa-

tients, as long as that is what the patient wanted or would want.

The court, thereby, refused to draw a distinction between a feeding tube and a respirator when decisions are made on withdrawing life-sustaining medical care. But after the decision, the Quinlans did not seek permission to withdraw her feeding tube.

"It is not necessary to remove her feeding tube," Mr. Quinlan said. "She is not feeling any pain or anything. We wanted the respirator removed, because it was causing her pain. I don't know whether I made myself clear on this, but I was just asking for the right to place her in God's hands."

Vic Tanny, 73, Is Dead in Florida; Established Chain of Gymnasiums

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Vic Tanny, 73, the millionaire owner of the first U.S. chain of gymnasiums and health spas, died Tuesday in Tampa, Florida, of heart failure.

The Tanny chain, at its peak in the late 1950s, encompassed more than 100 gyms in the United States and Canada and grossed \$34 million in a single year. Mr. Tanny, whose real name was Victor A. Landinardo, moved to Florida several years ago, after the empire he had created collapsed because of over-extended finances and back taxes.

He was the first to reshape the concept of a gymnasium from a room where grubby men simply sweated under barbells into one where chromium-plated, controlled weights were set in carpeted suites with adjacent spas, tennis courts and swimming pools.

He also made gymnasiums affordable to the working class by making membership fees payable on the installment plan, said Rudy Smith, president of Holiday Health Spa Clubs of California and a former Tanny employee.

"Vic Tanny was to the gym business what Henry Ford was to the automobile," Mr. Smith said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Passage of U.S. Rebel Aid Is Predicted

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Leaders of both major political parties predicted Wednesday that the House of Representatives would approve a proposal to send \$27 million in aid to rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, chief sponsor of the Republican proposal, said Wednesday that "we look very good" on winning approval of the plan in a vote scheduled for Wednesday evening. Representative Michael D. Barnes of Maryland, co-author of a Democratic alternative, conceded that the proposal was likely to be approved. Last week, the Republican-controlled Senate voted 55-42 to send \$50 million in food, clothing and other nonmilitary aid to the rebels over the next 18 months. The rebels received about \$80 million through the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency from 1981 to last year, when Congress cut off support. (LAT, AP)

Agreement in United Airlines Strike

WASHINGTON (AP) — United Airlines and the Air Line Pilots Association reached a tentative settlement Wednesday in a strike by about 5,000 pilots that has crippled the largest U.S. airline since May 17.

Details of the tentative agreement were not released. The major contract issue, a two-tier wage scale that would pay pilots hired under the new contract substantially less than veterans, had been resolved after the walkout was about a week old.

Procedures for returning to work had blocked a settlement. Those included the company's desire to reward pilots who had crossed picket lines, the union's demand that United consider hiring 500 pilot applicants who had refused to work during the strike, and the union's demand for assurances that there would be no reprisals against flight attendants, many of whom refused to cross the picket lines.

Reagan, Gandhi Exchange Greetings

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India on Wednesday that the United States respected India's policy of nonalignment and recognized the pivotal role the country plays in southern Asia.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gandhi, who was beginning a five-day visit noted that there were differences between their two countries but stressed their desire to overcome them. "Americans place great value on India's friendship," the president said. "Our shared democratic ideals serve as a bridge between us." In his remarks Mr. Gandhi declared that "the inevitability of coexistence must propel us towards the imperative of cooperation."

Outside the White House about 1,000 Sikh protesters shouted slogans and carried signs opposing the Indian leader. Police lined the area but reported no problems.

U.S. Senate Acts to Permit Angola Aid

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Senate has voted to end a ban on military aid to guerrillas fighting the Marxist government of Angola, raising the possibility of a shift in U.S. policy.

In a 63-34 vote Tuesday, the Senate approved an amendment to the State Department authorization bill that would reverse a 1976 measure prohibiting military assistance to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi. The amendment was sponsored by Senator Steven D. Symms, Republican of Idaho.

The Senate took similar action in 1981 only to have it die in conference with a House proposal to new U.S. involvement in the Angola fighting. It was not immediately clear whether the Symms resolution would meet a similar fate in the House.

For the Record

Beijing and Washington announced Wednesday that President Li Xianmin would visit the United States on July 22 in the first official U.S. tour by a Chinese president. (AP)

A Turkish martial law court sentenced one leftist to death and 17 others to prison Wednesday for armed robbery and causing explosions, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. (Reuters)

Spanish dock workers began a two-day strike Wednesday to press demands that ports remain under state control, officials said. (Reuters) U.S. and Soviet arms control experts, continuing talks in Geneva, met for more than three hours Wednesday in a session of the negotiating group on strategic nuclear weapons. (AP)

The last members of the U.S. force that invaded Grenada in October 1983 left the island on Tuesday. (LAT)

Agca Says Russians Plotted to Bomb Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

tack. The day before, Mr. Agca asserted, also for the first time, that the plot to kill the pope had originated in the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

There have been no arrests or convictions in the Munich bomb case. An otherwise unknown group calling itself the Armed Secret Army claimed responsibility, but security officials in West Germany have expressed the view that it

might have been instigated by Soviet bloc governments.

Last year, West Germany expelled four Romanian diplomats it accused of planning a further bomb attack on the anti-Communist station in Munich.

Contradicting earlier testimony, Mr. Agca said he was sent by the Bulgarians to Tunisia in December 1980, during a visit there by Mr. Minto. He said he was met by "a person who spoke English and called himself John but said he was a Syrian."

However, he said, plans to kill

Mr. Minto and Mr. Bourguiba with a remote-controlled bomb were dropped because of intense security.

Mr. Agca also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had tried to enlist him in a plot to murder Mr. Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, during a visit to Rome in January 1981.

Italian investigators are exploring charges by a former Italian union leader, Luigi Scricciolo, that the Bulgarian secret service had sought to involve him in a plot to murder Mr. Walesa.

But Mr. Agca's testimony on the alleged plot has been marked by continual reversals. In December 1982, he first told Italian officials that the Bulgarians had sought his help in killing Mr. Walesa. Nine months later, however, he reversed himself, contending that the plan was never more than a vague project, and that he had learned most of the details from Italian investigating magistrates.

Barry Postpones Poland Visit

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Barry has postponed an official trip to Poland next month because he was refused permission to meet with political dissidents, Britain's Press Association reported Tuesday. The news agency added that talks were under way to arrange a visit later.

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ALL PARTY EARLY DAY MOTION — HOUSE OF COMMONS 369 HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

Mr. Alfred DUBS, Sir Bernard BRAINE, Mr. Eric S. EFFER, Mr. Cyril D. TOWNSEND, Mr. Russell JOHNSTON, Mr. Ian GRIST.

This house expresses its deep horror at the continuing violation of human rights in Iran, and especially at the list of 10,300 victims of executions by the Khomeini regime, published by the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and announced by Mr. Massoud RAJAVI, Chairman of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, the list containing 18 women, pregnant at the time of execution, 430 children under the age of 18 years, and 54 parliamentary candidates (in the first parliamentary elections held by the regime); urges Her Majesty's Government to continue its efforts through the United Nations Organization and other international bodies to pressurise the Iranian Government to respect fundamental human rights; is greatly concerned at the rising trend of state sponsored terrorism shown in the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner as well as the growing threat, presented by the Gulf war to the peace and stability of the Middle East; and calls upon Her Majesty's Government to step up its efforts towards a negotiated solution to the conflict and effectively prevent any trade on lethal weapons which contribute to the continuing hostilities.

Alfred Dubs (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp.); Eric Effer (ex-Lab. Party Chair, Lab. N.E.C. memb., ex-Sec.); Sir Bernard Braine (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp., ex-Foreign Aff. spokes. of Cons. Party); F. Temple-Morris (Chair, Mid. East sec. of Cons. Party Foreign Aff. Comm. Chair, British del. to Inter-Parliamentary Union); Ian Mordaunt (Vice-Chair, Socialist-Inter, Lab. M.P.); Mrs. Judith Hart (Lab. M.P., ex-Sec. of Overseas Development); Denis Walters (M.P., Chair, Cons. Mid. East Comm.); Russell Johnston (M.P., Lib. Party Foreign Aff. spokes.); Laurie Pavia (Lab. M.P., memb. Comm. of Eur. Union of Western Europe, U.E.W.); Vivian Bendaal (Sec. of Cons. Foreign and Commonwealth Aff. Comm., M.P.); John Evans (Lab. N.E.C. memb., M.P.); Sir Patrick Wall (Cons. M.P., Chair, Brit. del. to North Atlantic Assembly); Mrs. Joan Mawhood (Lab. M.P., N.E.C. memb.); Richard Wainwright (Lib. spokes. on Econ. M.P.); John Hume (M.E.P., M.P., leader of N. 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Helene A. von Damm with Peter Guertler on their wedding day last Feb. 2 in the skiing resort of Kitzbühel, Austria.

U.S. 'Interests' Are Cited As Vienna Envoy Resigns

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Helene A. von Damm has announced her intention to step down as U.S. ambassador to Austria in a letter to President Ronald Reagan in which she said her resignation was in "the interests of our country."

Mrs. von Damm, a friend and former secretary of the president, was criticized in some Vienna social circles this year for divorcing her third husband and marrying Peter Guertler, owner and manager of a fashionable hotel.

In her letter Tuesday to Mr. Reagan, for whom Mrs. von Damm has worked since his early days as governor of California, the ambassador suggested that she leave her post at the end of the year. An administration official said he expected the resignation and its timing to be accepted by Mr. Reagan.

"You will recall that when I wrote you about my decision to marry Peter I told you I was well aware of the potential consequences," Mrs. von Damm said in her letter. She added, "For my own part I have always been cognizant

of the priority my official duties deserved."

The letter continued: "Being at all times aware that public perceptions are as important as reality in the world in which we live and work, however, I must recognize there are voices that continue to assert a conflict of interest between my professional responsibilities and my personal situation."

The letter went on to say, "These circumstances have led me to the conclusion that the interests of our country and your own are best served by your appointment of a new ambassador to Austria."

Mrs. von Damm, a native Austrian who emigrated to the United States, added in a postscript that she would always be Mr. Reagan's "goodwill ambassador."

Mrs. von Damm, 47, left Austria in 1959 after marrying an American soldier. She worked for Mr. Reagan during his two-term governorship, helped raise funds for his presidential campaigns and served for a time as White House personal director, where she was credited with increasing the number of female appointees.

Fundamentalists Strengthen Control of Church in U.S.

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Fundamentalists have taken firm control of the Southern Baptist Convention, the largest Protestant denomination in the United States, by electing the Reverend Charles F. Stanley of Atlanta as the national president.

The vote Tuesday for president marked a turning point for the church, which claims 14.3 million members.

Fundamentalists have held the presidency since 1979, and as a result they have now appointed nearly half the members of the boards that run the church's seminaries, missions, charities and political affairs. Many say Mr. Stanley's victory portends a change in the denomination's opposition to officially sanctioned prayer in public schools.

Mr. Stanley, the 52-year-old pastor of the First Baptist Church in Atlanta, won by 24,453 votes to 19,795 for the Reverend W.

Winfred Moore of Amarillo, Texas, leader of a moderate faction in the church.

In a gesture at resolving the dispute over theological and secular matters that has split the church, a delegate immediately nominated Mr. Moore to be the convention's first vice president. Two other candidates were also nominated.

The fundamentalists, riding the crest of a national trend toward conservatism, say that some church leaders have taken a "liberal drift" away from the faith's basic tenets. The fundamentalists have criticized seminary professors and church leaders who do not take a literal view of the Scriptures.

The moderates have said that the fundamentalists are undermining the historical doctrine of freedom of conscience by which Baptists can interpret the Bible as they see it. They also say that the conservatives are trying to seize control of the church's assets.

Pentagon Is Moving to Curb Negligence at Military Hospitals

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense has instituted a series of new measures designed to eliminate substandard care at military hospitals.

The changes are intended to ensure that malpractice is detected and acted on and that doctors with false credentials or records of poor performance are not hired in the first place.

The drive began after a small number of highly publicized incidents in which patients were killed or injured by negligent military doctors.

By imposing rules that are in some respects more exacting than those in civilian medicine, military leaders hope to minimize such incidents, which in recent years have undermined the reputation of some of the most prestigious military medical centers.

In the latest widely publicized case, a 6-year-old boy died in April, hours after he was treated for a cut lip at Madigan Army Medical Center in Fort Lewis, Washington. Inexperienced personnel apparently injected him with potent drugs by mistake.

His death came after a number of incidents involving poor or unethical care over the last few years in all three branches of the military. The navy recently dismissed a heart surgeon for incompetence; an air force hospital commander was sentenced to prison late last year for molesting the children of military personnel.

Broad audits of medical quality assurance in military hospitals in the United States and abroad, con-

ducted mostly from mid-1983 to mid-1984, found these faults:

- Repeated failure to check the credentials of doctors reporting for duty from another station or civilian practice.
- Failure to fully investigate complaints of incompetence against doctors.
- Failure to investigate unusual deaths or complications.
- Lax controls on dispensing drugs, allowing some doctors and other health personnel to become addicts.
- Staffing emergency rooms at night and on weekends with unqualified personnel, including nurses and physician assistants instead of doctors.
- Missing or incomplete records, making it impossible to know what treatment or tests patients had received.

A survey of more than 19,000 patients last year found that most families were dissatisfied with military care, ranking it below civilian care in all respects.

Soldiers in El Salvador Operating Water Service

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — The government said that the armed forces have sent soldiers across El Salvador to operate the state-run water service company, which has been struck. About 4,000 water workers are on strike.

Officials said Tuesday that the armed forces had occupied water installations to prevent the workers from pressing their demands by cutting off the country's water supply. The workers are demanding higher wages and the dismissal of the company's president.

The military services essentially agreed with the findings but contended that they were a snapshot taken at the early stages of a changing situation, before many of the latest new programs had been put in place.

Some critics believe that the military services are still not moving rapidly enough to correct the problem. Vernon McKenzie, who resigned recently as principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, said he had a "gnawing, nagging sense of dissatisfaction" with both the quality of military medicine and with the efforts to improve it.

Mr. McKenzie said that the Pentagon and the military services "are not coming to grips with the problem" because "doctors don't want to squeal on each other" and because the military surgeons general and hospital commanders resent and oppose efforts to impose quality control from above.

"They're on the road to reform, but they're fighting it every inch of the way," he said.

Malpractice claims filed against the government for military medical care jumped 24 percent from 1982 to 1984, the Pentagon acknowledges, and the amount paid to settle claims jumped 41 percent. But military malpractice rates, the Pentagon contends, remain well below the soaring civilian rates. In 1984, 854 claims were filed against military medicine, and \$41 million was paid to claimants.

In the last three years the Pentagon and the army, navy and air force have issued directives and established programs designed to remove incompetent doctors and assure that hospital commanders are required to pay greater attention to malpractice.

In May 1982 the Pentagon's

Health Affairs Office created a directorate for quality assurance, and the first directive was issued in July of that year. It required each military department to report to the Federation of State Medical Boards all doctors who had been discharged because of substandard or unethical performance.

Since then, four other major directives have been issued. One requires the military services to develop standards for acceptable rates of death and complications in various medical treatments and then measure the performance of each doctor against the standards. Such norms have already been established for 26 surgical procedures, and the services are beginning to use them to evaluate surgeons.

Another directive was designed to stiffen the supervision of nurses and physician's assistants by requiring that a doctor be designated in writing to supervise the care they deliver. A third ordered hospital commanders to take timely action

to suspend, report and investigate doctors involved in improper conduct or substandard care.

The fourth directive, issued in February, sets minimum requirements for granting credentials to doctors and other health personnel to practice in military hospitals. It requires that clinical privileges be reviewed at least every two years, and it orders hospital commanders to forward the files of doctors who are transferred, something that had often been neglected.

Another directive, requiring doctors and other health care professionals to obtain state licenses in addition to their military credentials, is being prepared, as is a directive that will spell out procedures for detecting and rehabilitating physicians addicted to drugs or alcohol.

The quality of medical care in the military is increasingly important because of President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and the nation's reliance on an all-volunteer force.

In an effort to recruit and retain high-quality personnel, the armed forces are seeking ways to make the "quality of life" of a military career more attractive. Recent surveys have shown that medical care is one of the top priorities of military personnel, and that most military families are dissatisfied with it.

Active duty military personnel receive free care from a network of 168 hospitals, more than 500 medical clinics and 436 dental clinics at military installations around the world.

Nimrods Swarm in Maine

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Maine — A record 62,843 hunters paid to enter Maine's lottery Wednesday to distribute the state's 1,000 moose-hunting permits.

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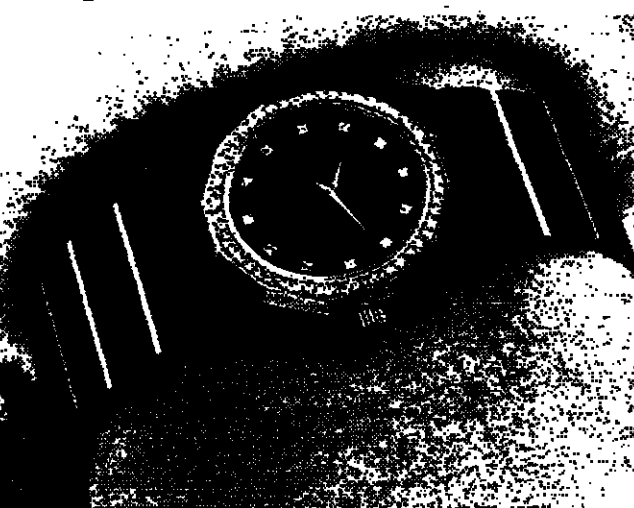
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Unwise Plans in France

Opposition politicians make alarming noises. If Britain's Labor Party gains power a couple of years hence, it promises strict controls on imports, starting with cars — about the last thing the economy needs. More immediately worrying are revelations emanating from the French right, whose leaders hope to regain power early next year.

Economic conditions in France are less than brilliant; inflation, unemployment and the foreign debt level are disturbing. But the policies being discussed by the opposition could jeopardize what progress toward economic balance the Socialists have achieved since acknowledging their initial errors.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac — whose supporters are currently better organized than those of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing or those of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre — promises a dash for freedom from austerity, with a tax cut equivalent to 1 percent of France's GNP and a similar cut in public spending. The program, clearly inspired by Reaganomics, is portrayed as a return to the spirit of de Gaulle. But it could be as dangerous as the policies President François Mitterrand espoused when he came to power in 1981.

France's budget deficit is already too large. The idea that a tax cut of this size could be accompanied by an equivalent spending cut is dangerously optimistic. This is particularly so in the splintered parliament likely to be elected under the coming system of proportional representation, in which party loyalties will be weakened and more wheeling and dealing will be the order of the day. From inside the right, Mr. Barre has already condemned the Chirac package. But Mr. Barre will not be in the government

so long as there is a Socialist president — which looks likely to be the case until 1988.

Some other French conservative proposals are more promising. An important part of the economy would be denationalized. (It would have to be done cautiously, because abrupt privatization could congest the narrow financial market.) Industry would be deregulated, in particular by reducing controls on labor. Foreign exchange controls that still restrict the flow of capital into and out of the country would be lifted — but this is where one comes back to the weaknesses of the Chirac program.

To combine an inflationary budget policy with the lifting of exchange controls risks engendering a new outflow of capital, with a return to the series of devaluations that marred the early Mitterrand years. The answer is not to delay the decontrolling but to adopt a better thought-out budget policy. Justifying the Chirac proposals by reference to Ronald Reagan or Charles de Gaulle is naive. Mr. Reagan's 1981 tax cut is still exerting a boomerang effect on the U.S. economy, and the French economy is less able than America's to stand up to adverse repercussions abroad. As for de Gaulle, he did not begin by a dash for growth, but by an austerity program that underpinned the policy his predecessors had put in place.

European unity and the Western alliance depend importantly on France's economic strength. Compared to West Germany, France's inflation rate is nearly three times as great, and its external finances are incomparably weaker. The Chirac stance would aggravate both, with ill effects for France, Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Healthy Vote in Italy

The *scala mobile* has been, until recently, as firmly embedded in the Italian economy as arias are in opera. The "moving staircase" is an automatic increase in wages to compensate for increases in the cost of living. As is often the case with indexation, the particular formula used tends to become unduly generous, and its application a year or so after the inflation has occurred tends to cause further inflation. Yet indexation usually remains politically popular. How many voters are willing to give up something that protects them against (or puts them just a little ahead of) inflation?

The answer, from some 33 million Italians who voted Sunday and Monday, is heartening: a solid majority. Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and his five-party government had the courage last year to cut 4 percent off the "moving staircase." The Communists, usually the second largest party and in the 1984 European elections the largest, responded by forcing a referendum to restore the 4 percent. They had little support; of Italy's other parties, only the neo-Fascists followed their lead. But their hope obviously was that the ordinary people of Italy would vote their pocketbooks.

To some extent they did: the approximately 46 percent who voted "yes" exceeded the percentage of those who have voted for the two

extreme parties in Italian elections. But the more important fact is that an unambiguous majority voted "no." The Communists, on about as politically attractive an issue as they could hope to find, nonetheless lost.

And Mr. Craxi won. He had threatened to resign immediately if his side lost, and that might have been an even greater loss than the point-or-so rise in inflation that a restored *scala mobile* would have caused. Mr. Craxi's government is one of the longest-lasting in postwar Italian politics, and has courageously tackled many of the country's major problems. Everyone in the coalition has held everyone else's hands firmly as they all jumped together, cutting industrial subsidies, scaling back social benefits and attacking indexation. The Italian government now has major achievements to its credit: It has controlled terrorism while respecting civil liberties; it has produced economic growth while lowering inflation; it has maintained its commitments to the Western alliance. Italy has proved to be one of the most stable of Western democracies. Its voters' rejection of the Communists' *scala mobile* referendum is welcome evidence that the voters are willing to endure some pain in the struggle to bring inflation under control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Religious Inhumanism?

An amendment slid quietly into the Education for Economic Security Act last year. It prohibits the use of federal funds for "any course of instruction the substance of which is secular humanism." And a 1978 Hatch amendment requiring schools to obtain parental permission before giving pupils psychological tests was broadened to the point of vagueness at the urging of groups led by Phyllis Schlafly. Again the aim was to ban secular humanism.

Just what is secular humanism? According to our dictionary, secular means "of or relating to worldly things as distinguished from things relating to church and religion." Humanism means "any system of thought or action based on the nature, dignity, interests and ideals of man." Put them together and you get — well, we don't quite know, but it doesn't sound like something to keep away from kids.

Oh, but it is, say organizations like the Moral Majority, Christian Voice and Pro-Family Forum. They say secular humanism is anti-God, anti-American and anti-family. The precise definitions are up to the individual.

In Hillsboro, Missouri, a parents' group, fearing secular humanism, objected to the showing in school of the movie "Romeo and Juliet." In Cobb County, Georgia, the school superintendent circulated a memorandum to teachers restricting classroom discussion on

several topics, including evolution, communism and "valuing." In Maryland, a Coalition of Concerned Parents on Privacy Rights has distributed a letter citing the broadened Hatch regulations as requiring parental permission for 34 categories of classroom practices and materials, including autobiographical assignments. Strictly speaking, to ask a student to write about "What I did on my summer vacation" would require a letter from home.

"I think about what I'm doing twice," a Texas teacher once told The New York Times. "Is there anything controversial in this lesson plan? If there is, I won't use it. I won't use things where a kid has to make a judgment." Parents who put their trust in America's public schools may now find great holes in the education they provide, thanks to other parents waving the club called secular humanism.

Since definitions are so subjective, we would like to suggest our own. Let secular humanism be people who believe that ignorance is the poorest armor. That keeping a careful eye on education ought not to mean rewriting history or expurgating science. That religious beliefs should not be forced on public schools.

No educator would have anything to fear from secular humanists like that. Fortunately, they far outnumber their antagonists.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In Indian-U.S. Relations, Improvement Has Its Price

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration made a significant gesture to Rajiv Gandhi in the prelude to his visit this week by taking cautious exploratory steps to liberalize exports of high technology to India. But high tech alone will not bring geopolitical payoffs for America in New Delhi unless Washington rules out new commitments of India-focused military equipment to Pakistan, after fulfillment of its existing \$1.5-billion arms aid agreement next year.

Rajiv Gandhi's emergence offers an unprecedented opportunity to reverse the present dangerous drift in Indian-U.S. relations because it coincides with India's economic emergence into the high-tech age. The potential for economic cooperation is expanding as India's burgeoning industries seek computers and electronic technology from the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Technology that the Soviet bloc does not possess.

Given a favorable political climate, growing economic interdependencies would help to draw India away from its Soviet-tilted brand of nonalignment. But, barring a shift in military aid policy, the political and psychological distance between India and America is likely to grow. New Delhi will increasingly perceive a geopolitical community of interest with the Soviets and view America, in turn, as the principal barrier to its ambitions for regional pre-eminence. In such a climate, while New Delhi will no doubt take as much high technology as it can get, the United States will not receive significant political benefits from a relaxation of high-tech export controls.

India's nonaligned foreign policy is not designed to achieve equidistance between the superpowers but to make use of the superpowers to promote Indian interests, even if this means temporarily leaning in one direction or the other. For more than three decades the Soviet Union has identified itself with Indian regional aspirations, while America has generally sided with Pakistan and China. India has adapted to this situation by frequently tilting toward Moscow. If Washington were to give greater recognition to Indian regional primacy, India would gradually modify its posture in the decades ahead.

So far New Delhi has carefully stopped short of de facto military collaboration with Moscow, but it would be unwise to assume that such restraint will continue to govern Indian policy regardless of the nature of U.S. policies toward Pakistan. An atmosphere of xenophobic resentment is building up among many key Indian military and political figures. In time, as Indian naval power continues to grow, U.S. military access to the Indian Ocean will be increasingly affected by the climate of U.S. relations with New Delhi.

To some extent it was possible for Indians to forgive and forget after the first \$1-billion U.S. military aid agreement with Pakistan in the 1950s. The United States was, after all, a newcomer on the Asian scene and had shown goodwill toward India through its economic

help. President Eisenhower had given a formal undertaking that U.S. weapons were intended solely for use against Communist aggressors, pledging that the United States would not permit their use against India.

This time, U.S. officials are not seeking to justify arms aid to Pakistan solely in terms of the threat posed by Soviet forces in Afghanistan. They acknowledge that Pakistan wants U.S. help primarily to strengthen itself vis-à-vis India. They have pointedly declined to give either public or private promises that the United States would seek to prevent its weaponry from being used against India.

Recalling the dispatch of the USS Enterprise to the Bay of Bengal during the 1971 Bangladesh war, many Indians fear intervention in any new India-Pakistan conflict by the U.S. carrier battle group now stationed permanently in the northern Arabian Sea. At the very least, they fear, the United States could share intelligence with Islamabad.

Conceivably, some form of U.S. military involvement in South Asia could become necessary in the context of growing tensions on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. But Presi-

dent Reagan should reassure India that the mission of the carrier battle group relates to the protection of U.S. interests in Afghanistan and the Gulf region and that it would not be used to support Pakistan in any South Asian conflict limited to India and Pakistan.

Mr. Reagan should also serve notice that the United States will not provide Pakistan with weaponry primarily suited for use on the Indian border, including more F-16s and heavy tanks and E-2 "Hawkeyes." Mr. Gandhi, for his part, should be prepared to live with selective U.S. help for Pakistan on the Afghan frontier in ways that do not threaten India, such as light tanks and howitzers, mobile radar and certain types of air defense systems. The United States should seek to avoid entanglement in the military aspects of this rivalry, especially in the context of the growing nuclear competition between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Such a detached posture would be difficult to maintain if an escalating conflict in Afghanistan led to stepped-up Soviet military pressures on Pakistan. Thus, both the United States and India should give unambiguous

support to the UN mediation efforts on Afghanistan that resume on June 30 in Geneva, so that Soviet readiness for a combat force withdrawal can be put to the test.

So far Washington has refused to accept a Soviet force withdrawal that would leave the Soviet Kabul regime in place, at least initially, as envisaged in the UN formula. India has often acted as if a withdrawal of foreign troops acted as if a withdrawal of automatic support for the resistance would automatically ensure a Soviet withdrawal. It has not been able to ensure a force withdrawal within a defined time period, notwithstanding the cessation of other foreign involvement.

What is needed is serious and urgent support for the UN effort by both the United States and India, together with a redefinition of the UN formula. In the absence of greater harmonization of policies throughout the South Asian region, the prospects for any basic improvement in Indian-American relations appear bleak.

The writer, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is the author of four books on Asian affairs. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Economic Cooperation Is Worth the Trouble

By Robert S. McNamara

WASHINGTON — India has been making substantial economic progress.

Anyone who spends time in India realizes that the key to its development is the rehabilitation of the villages — there are more than 600,000 of them — and participation of the rural poor in the development process. That means unlocking India's great potential in agriculture, the mainstay of its economy.

I am one of those who believe that India's food production capacity and its efforts to realize that capacity have been grossly underestimated. During the past year, despite a mediocre monsoon, food grain produced by Indian farmers reached a record of 153 million tons, an increase of more than 100 percent above the 72 million tons produced in 1965 at the start of the "green revolution." In India today the growth rate of agricultural output is above the population growth rate. The country is now capable of feeding its people through good and bad years; it is not only producing enough food, it is also storing and distributing it effectively and at present has a surplus available for export.

To stimulate rice and wheat production, food policies in India were adjusted to balance the interest of the urban consumers, who wanted cheap food, and those of farmers, who wanted reasonable prices for their crops. A liberalized pricing policy gave farmers the incentives to produce more and to raise productivity. The threat of mass famine faded as these incentives began to work, along

with an expansion of irrigation, improvements in the storage and marketing of food and advances in agricultural research.

The drought of 1979-80, exacerbated by power shortages, would have meant mass famine in the 1960s. Another drought hit in 1982. Because of the impressive agricultural performance, those two severe droughts did not bring about the famines that would certainly have occurred without these advances.

Liberalization of the economy has begun to move forward on other fronts as well. Relaxation of restriction on imports has already introduced new elements of competition in India's industry. And a higher degree of competitiveness will certainly help to strengthen an underdeveloped private sector and improve the country's export performance. Trade prospects for India to attain consistently higher export growth rates are good despite a disappointing average growth of about 4 percent annually during the past four years — due in part to the global recession.

Recent economic strategy emphasized efficient use of energy and speedy development of domestic energy resources. Dependence on oil imports declined from 63 percent of consumption in 1979 to about 37 percent in 1983; this year it is expected to drop to 30 percent.

In general, India managed its economy prudently and carefully throughout the pro-

longed recession that plagued the global economy. As a result, today it is not handicapped by a debt problem.

It has achieved a yearly growth rate of 5.1 percent, quite close to the target of 5.2 percent set in its plan covering the five years to March 1985. The underpinning of this growth has been the very high rate of investment, sustained largely by domestic savings.

In assessing India's economic performance, it has to be recognized that the role of foreign economic aid has been modest. External resources have accounted for only about 7 percent of total development funds. But these and other aid funds are crucial for the overall mix of development financing. With per capita income of only \$260, India still belongs to the poorest group of countries in the world. The better life that Rajiv Gandhi wants for India's poor, and envisions as well for the impoverished peoples of other countries, deserves American support, including support for the financing of such activities as the International Development Association, the World Bank's concessional lending affiliate.

With such external assistance, there is no reason why India should not continue to demonstrate economic progress at home and be a convincing voice persuading the world at large what global economic cooperation can do for the developing world.

The writer, a former president of the World Bank, contributed this to The Washington Post.

From Japan, a Lesson in Phasing Out Uncompetitive Industries

By Hobart Rowen

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia —

It may not be entirely surprising that at a conference on trade issues bringing together American and West German politicians and economic experts, the "phenomenon of Japan," as one of the Germans put it, was a dominating theme.

With its growing trade surpluses with every major nation, Japan is a source of envy in the United States, Western Europe and Asia. All accuse Japan of unfair trade methods as it penetrates markets while practicing closed-door protectionism at home. But the surplus has deeper roots than just the protectionism enforced by the Japanese bureaucracy.

Bill Brock, who was the U.S. trade ambassador before becoming secretary of labor this spring, once said: "I

have this bad dream in which the Japanese abandon all their restrictions and do everything we've been asking them to do, and they still have an enormous trade surplus."

Clyde Prestowitz of the U.S. Commerce Department has put together a theoretical list showing increased U.S. sales of at least \$14 billion if all barriers were lifted. But against a Japanese surplus that he projects at \$50 billion this year, that would be far from a solution of the problem.

During three days of talks organized by the Center for National Policy, a group supported by liberal Democrats and trade unionists and by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, representing West Germany's Social

Democratic Party, a revealing clue to Japanese success was offered by Merton J. Peck, a Yale University economist. Having recently spent three months observing the workings of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Mr. Peck remarked that Japan has developed a bold method "to handle the losers in industry" — something that the United States and Europe have rarely been able to do.

In the absence of a rational way of phasing an industry down and out, the tendency in the United States and Western Europe is to protect it with quotas and other artificial means. Usually the effort is to shield the industry from foreign competition rather than to provide an incentive to

adjust to a lower level of operations. Aid to the steel, textile, auto and other industries has not been conditioned on the companies and workers becoming more efficient. "The United States doesn't have a good adjustment policy," Mr. Peck said. "There are losers in international trade, and they are losers because of developments for which they're not at fault. How should we deal with them?"

The Japanese example provides an answer: "They have become efficient at creating an industry when it is competitive, and discarding it when it is not competitive." For example, Japan built its aluminum industry to the point in the early 1970s where it became the second largest in the world, then "tore it down" by 1980 when it was no longer competitive.

According to Mr. Peck, starting in 1978 the government developed legislation to deal with "structurally depressed" industries. First of all there is the matter of definition: In Japan an industry can be designated by the government "structurally depressed" simply if it is in trouble. The troubles do not have to be the result of international competition.

The government can direct the industry to reduce capacity. Thus, at the same time that the aluminum industry was told to cut capacity, it was ordered to raise prices, forcing consumers to share the costs of the con-

traction with workers and the banks. The extra revenue was used to pay off bank loans and provide generous severance pay of five to six times annual salary for top-paid workers.

In addition, the Japanese place most of the burden on the employer for relocating workers, with some government supplements in terms of unemployment compensation.

"Japan has faced these problems better than we have, and better than the other OECD countries," Mr. Peck said. "They understand that you have to reduce the size of some industries so others can grow. But they haven't placed their reliance just on the force of the market."

Such a bold industrial policy might not be feasible in Western Europe or America, where governments lack such control of the business community. But the idea of letting go instead of hanging on to industry when someone can do it better or cheaper is crucial, provided that the problems of human dislocation are dealt with.

Most of the Americans — including union spokesmen — and West Germans here agreed that better adjustment techniques must be found. But there is a problem of pride and ego. For all its successes, Japan is still regarded, especially among Europeans, as an annoying upstart whose techniques and ideas need not be copied or adapted.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pakistan and the Bomb

Regarding the report "Gandhi Seeks Support With Washington" (June 5):

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi claims that Pakistan is building a nuclear weapon. This is not true. President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and the government have repeatedly stated that Pakistan has no plans to make nuclear weapons and that our modest-sized atomic research program is solely for peaceful purposes.

India, which in 1974 exploded an atomic bomb (euphemistically called a "nuclear device"), is very much ahead of Pakistan in the nuclear field.

Pakistan has time and again offered to India a mutual inspection of nuclear facilities; the Indian response has been negative. Although India has consistently worked at the United Nations for making South Asia a nuclear-weapon-free zone, Pakistan has expressed its willingness to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty provided India also does so. The nuclear fuel we make in Pakistan is small in quantity and it is not weapons grade.

QUTUBUDDIN AZIZ,

Embassy of Pakistan, London.

Translation or Betrayal

In response to "Literary Murder at St. Word: Piffals for Translators" (Week-end, May 31) by Josef Skvorecky:

If, instead of Mr. Skvorecky's theoretical 56-a-word hack slaving to translate a book for a three-month deadline, one hired a professional translator at two to three times that price and pushed the deadline way back, one would get a proper job done. But corporations that unquestionably pay thousands of dollars for an advertising spread would rather

have it translated by the "bilingual" secretary in the next office than lay out a couple of hundred dollars to have it professionally translated.

The same holds for professional interpretation: as your May 6 article on court interpreting in California showed, and the United States is #1 of the worst offenders. Remember when President Jimmy Carter went to Poland in 1977 and, through his "interpreter," inadvertently spoke of "taxis" instead of aspirators?

In Europe, the current starting price for translation and interpretation is 10¢ a word and \$250 a day. Ask any member of the FIT (Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs) or the AIIC (Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence). You get what you pay for.

MALCOLM McFARLANE,

Rome.

Flemings Speak Dutch

Your report "Pope Urges War Against Enslavement of Mankind" (May 20) has the pope speaking "Flemish, French and German, Belgium's three languages." But the language spoken in the northern half of Belgium is Dutch (Nederlands). There is no such thing as a Flemish language. A region and a people in Belgium are called Flemish (Vlaams).

C.J. van GEEL,

Hamont, Belgium.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FROM OUR JUNE 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Editor Made to Eat His Words
RUSSELLVILLE, Alabama — Mr. R.L. Page, Jr., of Red Bay, this county, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Clark county, Mississippi, for \$10,000 against C.W. Wier and other citizens of Quitman, Mississippi, who, he says, several days ago attacked him in the office of the Quitman "Globe," of which at that time he was editor and part owner. The young people of Quitman had a dance, and the next issue of the "Globe" contained a scathing denunciation of those who participated. Wier, with others, went to the office of the "Globe," where they found Page, who was made to chew the paper upon which the attack was printed and forced to swallow it. He was then warned to leave the town, which he did.

1935: Bolivia and Paraguay End War
BUENOS AYRES — Three years of war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the "green hell" of the Gran Chaco will end [on June 14]. The truce is to be followed by an armistice and peace negotiations. The armies are to be demobilized within ninety days and the military effectiveness of each nation will be reduced to 5,000 men. Provisions of the agreement include: a peace conference to ratify the agreements; solution of problems regarding the security of armistice conditions; promotion of negotiations of differences by Bolivia and Paraguay, it being understood that The Hague Court shall be arbiter if direct negotiations fail; and designation of an international commission to fix responsibilities in the war.

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And Now a Minute of Silence, Sort of

By Dresson Howe

WASHINGTON — Now that

the U.S. Supreme Court has blocked state-sponsored prayer in Alabama, maybe the decision will put the whole misguided thing to rest. Yet in a way it's a shame we can't have prayer on an experimental basis, just to show its advocates how negligible the effect would be on the would-be worshippers.

I attended two British boarding schools where school prayer was as commonly accepted as geography class or a round of cricket. I have seen school prayer at work. In my humble opinion, it doesn't.

I prayed at night from the age of 7 to 17 under the covers of my dormitory bed. It was pretty much the same prayer (God forgive my neighbors, for the idiots know not what they do. And God forgive me, because, although I can't think of any instances today, I'm sure I sinned somewhere along the line. Amen.), but it was often a spontaneous conversation with my Maker. There might be a brief plea for world peace or for universal love.

Occasionally I was specific in my requests: a rugby victory the next day, or the love of the latest schoolgirl I had designs upon. But it was a voluntary act, and I did not need an officially sanctioned minute.

There was obligatory morning prayer, and as a boarder I had to

attend a nightly prayer session as well. The religious week culminated in a marathon Sunday morning service. The Latin grace ("Benedictus benedictus . . .") before every meal should not go unmentioned. For 12 years there was a whole lot of supplication in my life.

The average morning school service began with a familiar Charles Wesley hymn. Then, a reading from either Testament and a couple of medium-sized prayers later, the headmaster would take the occasion to address the latest metaphorical enemy of the British empire. (We schoolboys were usually that enemy, especially in light of some recently broken window in Mrs. Biddy's office or similar apocalyptic events.) We were then informed that we had a few moments of silence to voice our own prayers.

As some 500 boys, girls and teachers leaned forward in a mass to bow their heads in prayer, you never heard such a symphony of coughs, cranking pens and giggles. It was a deafening minute.

For Richard A., the 15-year-old rebel, it was a chance to sit up in his pew and cross his arms in a pointed gesture of rebellion. When we rose to sing hymns he sat defiantly. It

made you sort of embarrassed and awed at the same time to watch it, because you knew the headmaster had to look up from his prayerbook sometime and see the act.

I remember the minute well. My head would be tucked into the neck of my bent arm, my eyes pressed firmly against the orange dark of my closed eyelids. Usually it was a chance to catch up on lost sleep. Oftentimes my thoughts strayed not to scenes of the Sermon on the Mount but rather to thoughts of Jennifer A., or maybe a slow motion playback of George Best's latest goal for Manchester United. It was a silence for anything but prayer.

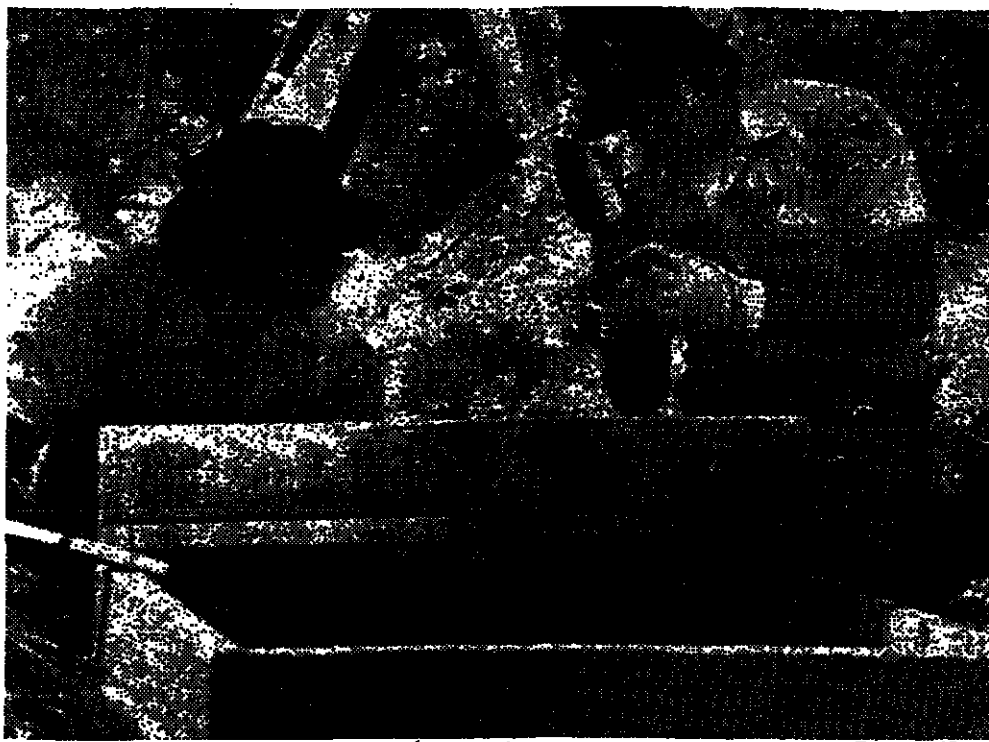
After 30 seconds of the "silent" minute, the heads would start popping up like so many champagne corks waiting for the headmaster's cue to end this agony.

I cannot help feeling some amusement when I see the passion that has gone into lobbying for a minute of silence. The ones who pray will certainly not be thwarted by not having official time to do it in, and there seems little evidence that they would use the minute anyway. I can't see nonreligious kids suddenly seeing the light, either. I think most kids will use the occasion to throw spitballs.

It's a deafening waste of time.

The Washington Post.





California investigators examining debris for human bone fragments.

California Police Suspect 2 of Torture, Deaths of 20 at Remote Mountain Site

The Associated Press
WEST POINT, California — The authorities say they believe that two men, one of them a survivalist who killed himself while in police custody, may have been involved in the sexual torture and death of at least 20 persons at a remote mountain cabin.

The remains of at least four persons have been found on the site, the police said. The Calaveras County sheriff, Claud Ballard, said the authorities have evidence indicating that the remains of more than 20 persons may have been burned and buried nearby.

"I hope they're not there," he said, "but I have evidence to believe that they are."

Leonard T. Lake, 39, killed himself by swallowing a cyanide capsule last week while he was in police custody in San Francisco. He was arrested after the police found that he had been driving a car belonging to a man missing since November.

Mr. Lake's friend, Charles Ng, 24, the subject of a nationwide manhunt, was named Tuesday in a federal warrant. He is wanted on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and on local warrants listing charges of kidnapping, false

imprisonment and burglary, the authorities said.

The police say they believe that the two men may be connected to the disappearances of at least 25 persons, including Mr. Lake's brother, Donald, a group of neighbors and a family of five who vanished from a nearby camping ground.

Investigators have found five bags of human bones, sexually explicit photographs, videotapes of sexual torture involving Mr. Lake, Mr. Ng and women, charred hand-cuffs and jewelry at the site near Wileysville, 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) east of San Francisco.

'Chemistry' of 2 Lawmakers Is a Key to U.S. Budget Talks

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are Capitol Hill's newest political odd couple: the outgoing, suave, self-confident black congressman from Philadelphia, and the intense, rumpled and often fretful son of an Italian-born grocer from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Except for the shared misery they face as chief negotiators of a complicated and politically tricky compromise to reduce the deficit, there is little to suggest a bond between Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat, and Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican, chairmen of the two chambers' budget committees.

Mr. Domenici, a Westerner from a small state who is generally conservative, has headed the Senate's budget panel since the Republicans took control of the chamber four years ago. He has carefully balanced the often-conflicting demands of the White House and his Republican colleagues.

Mr. Gray, an Easterner from a big state who is as liberal as Mr. Domenici is conservative, took over as head of the House budget panel a few months ago, earning high marks among Democratic colleagues for his fledgling efforts to build a consensus within the party.

These differences might seem to portend rough going for the House-Senate budget conference now in progress.

Both the Senate and House budgets project savings of \$56 billion in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1. The Senate version does it with deeper cuts in domestic spending, including a one-year freeze on increases in Social Security benefits, while the House plan restricts military spending more.

Still, colleagues of the two chairmen say their "compatible chemis-



William H. Gray 3d

try" may help the negotiations succeed.

Two years ago, when House-Senate negotiations were near collapse in a dispute over spending on job programs, Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici got together in a back room over a couple of beers and a pack of cigarettes and agreed on a deal that broke the impasse.

A few months later, Mr. Domenici was hospitalized during negotiations involving transportation appropriations, including a New Mexico road project that the senator, facing re-election the following year, wanted to deliver to the home folks.

A Domenici aide approached Mr. Gray, who was a House conferee on the measure. Mr. Gray came to the rescue, helping to assure the project's inclusion in the bill.

With this background, several members from both houses have suggested that Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici could resolve their disputes on the deficit with relative ease if left to their own resources.

But each has powerful clients: for Mr. Domenici, the White House, and for Mr. Gray, the House's Democratic majority and leadership.

Nonetheless, House and Senate sources hold out hope for compromise, partly, they say, because of Mr. Gray as the new factor in the equation.

Senate Republicans are wary but hopeful.

"Bill Gray could charm a rattlesnake," said a Domenici aide.

House Democrats, who have both won and lost in dealing with the persistent Mr. Domenici, are quick, in turn, to praise the New Mexico senator.

"He's formidable in defending the indefensible," said Representative Thomas J. Downey of New York, in what was apparently meant as high praise.

But Mr. Downey contended that Mr. Gray, despite his relative lack of experience, would be "more than a match for Domenici," an argument frequently made by other House Democrats.

"Domenici's going to have his hands full," said Representative Butler Derrick of South Carolina. "If he doesn't watch out, he'll wind up agreeing with Bill Gray without even knowing it."

■ Hope for Compromise

Mr. Domenici hinted Wednesday that the House and Senate budget negotiators might be able to reach a compromise on military spending, United Press International reported.

Letter Sent to 'Mrs. Elisabeth Regina' Erroneously Duns Queen for Tractor

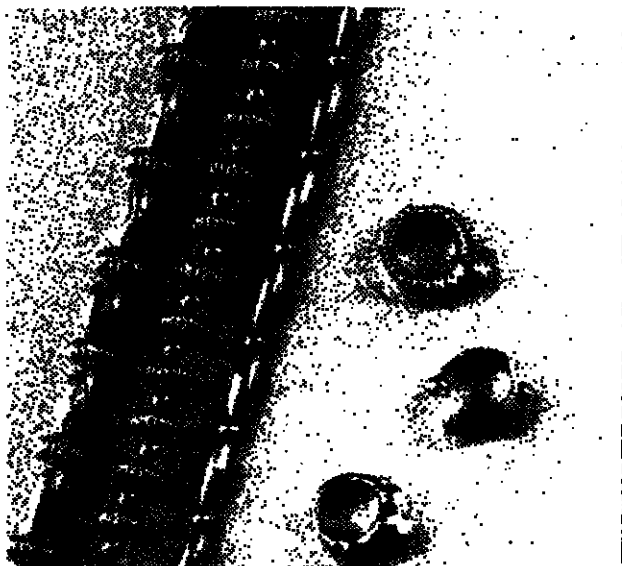
Agence France-Press

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II received a letter from a credit company warning that she was in arrears in paying for a tractor for her Windsor farm, the Daily Mirror reported Wednesday.

Addressed to "Mrs. Elisabeth Regina" at Buckingham Palace, the letter said that she was overdue in remitting £4,094 pounds (\$5,158) and included the routine warning that "unless due payment is made, steps will be taken."

The letter was returned to the credit company four days later with a handwritten notation on the envelope, "Not known at this address." Geoff Snell, manager of the credit company, said: "It is all due to a computer error. Our dealer did receive the money on time."

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.



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MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES
NEW YORK - 4 WEST 57 ST STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

Spellers Contend in Tears and Laughter

By Betty Cuniberti
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Velma Dekhi, a seventh-grader from San Diego, clutched a tear-soaked tissue as she remembered the dreaded agonies.

"I've never heard of the word," she said, her head hanging low, tears welling in her eyes. "I studied 'Words of the Champions'."

But study is no longer enough at the National Spelling Bee, which has gone big-time with coaches, years of preparation and, this time, a winner whose victory suggested that previous National Spelling Bee experience is a key factor.

The winner, Balu Natarajan, was one of four contestants competing in the National Spelling Bee for the third time. Three of those third-timers made the final 10 this year.

The competition has turned into something of a cerebral Olympics in the 60 years since nine kids spelled against each other in the first National Bee in 1925.

In last week's competition, 168 spellers from 45 states, Mexico, Guam and the Virgin Islands tackled 719 words in a competition that lasted two full days — all record numbers for the Bee, sponsored by the Scripps-Howard newspaper company.

"I don't think the smartest one wins. I think the luckiest one wins," said Velma's mother, Khairiya Dekhi, who looked more exasperated than her daughter after the fourth-round misspell.

"I'm exhausted," Mrs. Dekhi said. "I've been helping her learn the words, and I've hardly left the house the last month and a half."

When it was all done, Balu Natarajan, 13, of Bolingbrook, Illinois, earned the trophy, the \$1,000 prize and television talk show invitations by first spelling "farrago," missed by the second-place finisher, Kate Lingley of Maine, and then spelling "milieu."

He was instantly mobbed by reporters in a scene that rivaled any in the White House or the U.S. Capitol.

The spellers, aged 9 to 14, had won regional bees and were sponsored by local newspapers to come to Washington, where they fell victim to words like "uxorious," "balalaika," "satrapy" and "mansuetude."

"Syllepsis" sent one three-time competitor off the stage in tears. On came diseases, drugs, cooking terms, Yiddish, French and Japanese words and slang terms like "grungy" — no word was too weird.

At times it seemed almost cruel. Kid after kid — their braces gleaming, huge eyeglasses glistening — marched to the microphone in front of hundreds of spectators, three rows of television cameras, dozens of reporters and a panel of judges with earphones plugged into an audio and taping system, all then essentially waiting for 167 kids to hear the bell ("Wrong!")

and be escorted off stage by a Bee staff member offering an enthusiastic embrace or handshake.

From the stage, losers were led to a recovery room, where they could find soft drinks, potato chips and privacy. It came to be known as the "crying room."

"Some cry, some are relieved, and some of them run into their friends and start laughing," said one staff member who had been inside.

To ward off a loss, the 101 girls and 67 boys not only brought parents — some of whom drilled their children on spelling lists in the Capital Hilton Hotel hallways — but others clutched stuffed animals, a lucky pine cone or a good-luck marble, looking particularly child-like as they approached such towering adult foes as "mammonaceous" and "lagnappe."

Another speller expressed shock and indignation when the official offered "fescue" to her.

"What?!!!" she gasped in disbelief.

Interminably, the spellers rolled their eyes, stared at the ceiling and tried envisioning words by tracing them on their palms with a finger. They asked for definitions, root language, alternate pronunciations and use of the word in a sentence. And then, some of them would ponder the word some more.

After a particularly surprising correct spelling, some girls would exchange hugs or the boys would

trade high-five handshakes as camaraderie blossomed. Several brought their autograph books and talked later about all the friends they had made.

While other children had gone on tours of Washington before the Bee began, Balu Natarajan had stayed in the hotel, going over lists of words for hours. He skipped his graduation ceremony, which took place on the day he won.

Balu, who finished 45th in 1983 and 63d last year, said that the key to his winning this year was that he "learned how to guess" at words he had not heard of, rather than just, disgustedly uttering the first letters that came to mind. Two of the words he had guessed at were "rheumatoid" and "dilatatoriness."

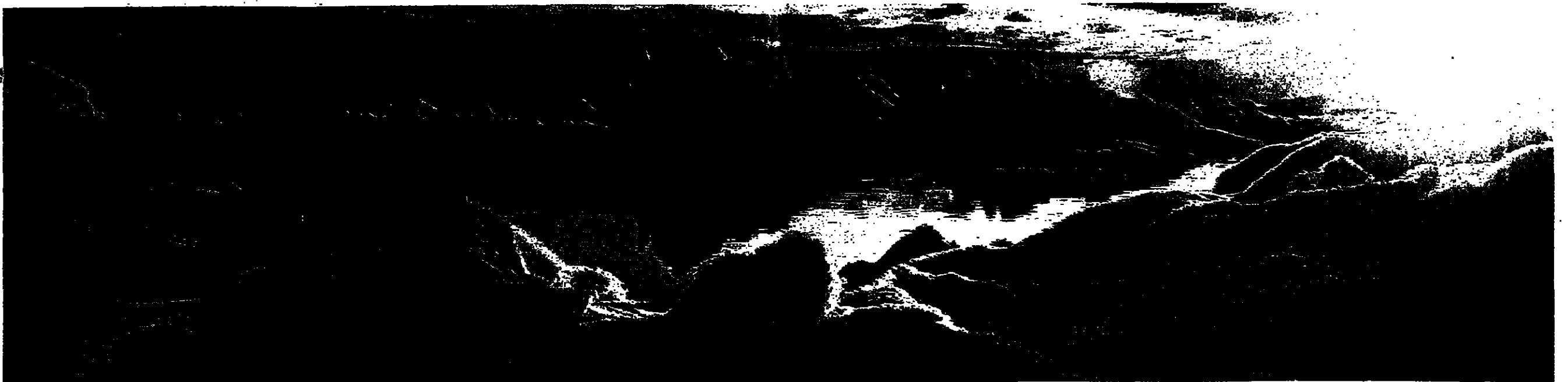
The winner was one of many spellers who were bilingual offspring of immigrant parents.

Dung Minh Le, 14, of Santa Ana, California, is a Vietnamese refugee who began learning English seven years ago. She was one of many spellers who had a coach.

The coach drilled her for an hour and a half almost every day after school for a month. They studied "Words of the Champions," a list put out by the Bee, and also began going through the dictionary.

"We got through the G's," said Dung, who had never heard the word "precursor," despite all her study. "I memorize as many words as I can. I can spell about half the words they gave here, and would be able to guess some more."

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Alfonsín Seen as Pursuing Perónist Legacy in Feeding Hungry

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY, Argentina — Juan Perón's populist government handed out bread and cider to the masses in the 1940s. Nowadays, President Raúl Alfonsín, who routed the Peronists 18 months ago, is distributing flour, sugar and corned beef hash.

The distribution of food might have seemed odd once in a country where the bounty of cattle is legendary. But growing numbers of

Argentines, especially children, are suffering from malnutrition. In the biggest government handout in the country's history, Mr. Alfonsín is trying to cut the hunger by feeding about 16 percent of the population, or more than one million families, with monthly deliveries of 30-pound (13.6-kilogram) boxes of food.

Although there is an obvious need for the food, the Perón legacy and Perón's ability to woo the masses with handouts make Mr. Alfonsín's program suspect in the eyes of political rivals. The president came into office as a strong critic of Perón, but some question whether Mr. Alfonsín's largesse might not have similar political goals.

Alicia Lugones, a government official, defended the program as answering a "terrible need" that Mr. Alfonsín recognized as soon as he took office in December 1983. The standard of living in Argentina has dropped greatly since the 1940s, and humanitarian groups estimate that 35 percent of Argentine children suffer from malnutrition. Still, some opponents said they believed that the National Food

Plan, known by its Spanish acronym PAN, which means bread, helps to dampen animosity that might be building toward the government because of its failure to revive the economy. The annual inflation rate now is more than 1,000 percent.

The food program, the critics said, could be a big plus for Mr. Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the November congressional elections. Julio Barbaro, a prominent Peronist, said he supported the program as a "palliative" but was worried that the government was creating an institution of aid instead of jobs.

Whether the political arguments, the program's tactics of dividing the country's 22 provinces into many sectors with agents in charge of distributing the food enables the Radical Party to keep in touch with the poor, who have traditionally voted for the Peronist Party. Perón made the *descamisado*, or shirtless ones, his constituency. No one in four decades has been able to lure them away.

Whether bread and flour will get the poor to embrace the Radical Party is a heated question in places like Jujuy province, which shares its northern border with Bolivia, and Salta province, just south of Jujuy. The program in those areas has caused something of a tug-of-



A Saudi worker takes information from a Sudanese woman who brought her children to a famine relief clinic.

UN Official Says Nimeiri Hid Facts About Famine

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — A UN official has asserted that General Gaafar Nimeiri, the former president of Sudan, deliberately suppressed information about the developing famine in his country, allowing the situation to develop to crisis proportions.

The politically appointed director then decided to dismiss one of the Peronist workers, but the worker managed to rouse support and the other Peronists went out on strike. Since then, the bickering has been reduced to a relatively low level.

The people receiving the boxes seem undisturbed by the politics involved, and it is hard to tell if it will make a difference in their votes.

"It's not political," said Irma Torres, who has four children, adding that she preferred the Peronist Party and intended to stay with them.

Unlawful Arrests, Torture Continue Under Obote, Rights Group Asserts

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Amnesty International has alleged that Ugandan civilians continue to be unlawfully detained and systematically tortured by troops and security forces of the government of President Milton Obote.

The human rights group said its findings were based on examinations given by two physicians last February to 16 Ugandans who had been imprisoned between early 1981 and late 1984 before fleeing the country. According to the doctors, 15 of the refugees showed symptoms and other medical evidence consistent with the tortures they told of having undergone.

Reports of widespread killings, mass arrests, disappearances and large numbers of bodies left behind by unknown killers have come from Uganda with regularity since



An explosion believed to have been caused by a grenade thrown through the window at the right injured Deputy Minister Luwellyn Landers in South Africa on Wednesday.

South African Official Hurt in Blast

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Grenades were thrown into the homes of two mixed-race members of Parliament early Wednesday, seriously wounding one of them, officials said.

The attacks, near Cape Town, were the first in recent years against national political figures associated with the white-led South African government.

A group calling itself the "Western Cape Suicide Squad" claimed responsibility in a telephone call to the South African Press Association.

It demanded that all members of Parliament resign because the legislature excludes the nation's black majority.

Luwellyn Landers, who was named a deputy cabinet minister last week, was in critical condition at Groote Schuur Hospital after a grenade was tossed into his home at 2 A.M., the spokesman said.

Fred Peters, 37, national secretary of the Labor Party for people of mixed race, escaped injury when a grenade went off in his home 25 minutes later.

The Reverend H.J. Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, said, "Those organizations which, up to now, have been calling for the resignation of Mr. Landers must be held responsible for creating the atmosphere of violence."

Anti-apartheid groups have criticized mixed-race and Asian politicians who joined new, segregated chambers of Parliament to sit alongside the white chamber.

The new South African Constitution, which took effect last September, excludes the black majority of 22 million people, who are considered citizens of 10 tribal homelands.

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While Bombs Fall on Tehran, Baghdad Is Spared Pain of War

By Christopher Dickey

BAGHDAD — While Iraqi bombs rain on Tehran, there is not so much as a blackout or a curfew here.

Baghdad at night is a city of lights, a blanket of bright highways and busy streets, and its skyline is resplendent with ultramodern hotels for businessmen and extravagant monuments to the martyrs of the Gulf war.

The only visible damage sustained in recent fighting has been the destruction of an empty set of bleachers in a Baghdad soccer stadium hit by an Iranian missile.

In the capital, where about a quarter of Iraqis live, the government of President Saddam Hussein makes every effort to spare the population the pain — even the inconvenience — of the war.

The situation is said to be much worse in Basra, a city of one million people near the Iranian border in southeastern Iraq. On some days, a hundred or more artillery shells have landed in the city, causing widespread damage and panic, according to foreigners returning

from there. But those attacks have gone unreported in Baghdad and foreign journalists have been unable to visit the border area.

Despite the efforts to keep the war out of sight in the capital, even here, it is said, almost everyone has lost someone in the fighting. While the country has developed rapidly in the last five years, questions have grown about why the war need continue at all. There is a certain sense, amid all the education and development, that there is ever more to lose.

"This war has to end," said a frustrated medical student. "It ruins your life. You look at uneducated people and maybe for them it doesn't matter. They are not suffering. But we have to bear this burden."

On paper, Iraq's military advantages should be overwhelming, with an estimated 4-1 superiority in air power, including sophisticated French and Soviet jets. On the ground, military analysts in Iraq say they believe that Iraq has 3-1 superiority in tanks and mechanized units.

Almost daily for three weeks

Iraqi planes have bombed Tehran or other Iranian cities. They have stopped up the pace of the war along the Gulf, with reported attacks around Kharg Island, the major Iranian oil terminal, and contended that they have captured Iranian military positions in the southern marshes east of the Tigris River.

[At least 41 civilians were killed and 51 were wounded on Tuesday when Iraqi planes bombed the town of Sardasht in Iranian Kurdistan. The Associated Press quoted the Iranian news agency IRNA as reporting.]

[An Iraqi military spokesman, meanwhile, reported Iraqi air raids Wednesday on five Iranian border cities, among them Abadan, Kermanshah and Kishan; on the army camp of Rebat, and on a ship in the Gulf off the coast of Iran.]

Despite its recent aggressiveness, Iraq is fighting a limited war with defensive objectives and, after almost five years of combat, several foreign military analysts in Baghdad say they believe that Iraq's strategy of trying to "calibrate" its actions against Iran may lead either to interminable stalemate or to defeat.

Almost since its troops first rolled across the border, Iraq has called for cease-fires and negotiated settlements. It has accepted every international mediation effort and in 1982 withdrew to its own borders.

It now attempts to gather international support as the peacekeeper pitted against intransigent Iranian fanaticism.

New oil pipelines under construction are expected to renew Iraq's petroleum export capacity and thus shore up its economy, officials say, for as long as it takes to wear down Iran's resistance.

"Victory for us," said a senior government official, "is to defend ourselves until the other side gives up. It's not a question of hitting the jugular or dropping bombs like at Hiroshima. There is no jugular."

"Obviously we cannot occupy Iran or even Tehran," the official said. "There is a halfway point, and that is to hit very hard at their economic targets."

Yet, Iran keeps pushing back. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini insists that there cannot be peace until Iraq admits it was the aggressor and Saddam Hussein's government has fallen.

"What is ending us," said the senior Iraqi official, who asked not to be quoted by name, "is how to persuade the Iranians that to export the revolution, to dictate the government of Iraq is not negotiable, not achievable."



MAKING A NEW REEF — A derelict Dutch freighter, *Renegade*, was sunk Monday to form another artificial reef in the Atlantic off Florida's Broward County coast. The sheriff's bomb and arson squad exploded 80 pounds of dynamite to sink the freighter.

Anti-British Incidents Worry Italy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — British and Italian officials say they are concerned about scattered anti-British violence in Italy after the rioting at a soccer match in Brussels two weeks ago that left 38 people dead and more than 450 injured.

British fans were widely blamed for what happened at Heysel stadium — 31 of the dead were Italians — and British officials have warned tourists traveling here that they might run into violence.

Since the rioting May 29, a firebomb was thrown at a British school in Milan, windows in British tour buses and cars have been smashed, and tourists have been roughed up in northern Italian cities.

Dozens of British tourists have canceled visits to Italy, charter planes have arrived with seats unexpectedly empty, and some tour operators have said they are worried that the number of eventual cancellations could be large.

But Carlo Mole, president of the Italian state travel agency CIT, said predictions that "thousands" of Britons would cancel their trips were based on projections from smaller numbers of cancellations that have come in so far.

British and Italian officials also say the anti-British feelings that swept Italy immediately after the riot have begun to abate. Each side has made gestures to reassure the other.

The rioting took place before the European Cup final between Liverpool and the Juventus team of Turin. Many of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed during the fighting.

Mr. Mole said his state travel agency received 50 to 70 cancellations in the first two days after the riot, out of its annual total of 30,000 to 40,000 bookings.

It is estimated that 1.4 million Britons visited here in 1984, an increase of about 100,000 over 1983.

To avert further cancellations, Leilio Lagorio, said that he would visit Britain soon to assure Britons they would be welcomed.

[Mr. Lagorio said Wednesday that British tourists were welcome in Italy and need not fear for their safety. The Associated Press reported.]

"[Problems of security] for British tourists 'do not exist,' he said. 'Security is guaranteed.' He said the Brussels rioting was caused by 'microscopic social groups' and not by the entire British nation."

British officials are also telling those who ask that they will be safe in Italy. But Gordon Pirie, a spokesman for the British Embassy, said: "We're telling them to keep a low profile and don't wear a Union Jack walking down the Via Veneto."

There is little praise to be heard

Brazil Handwriting Experts Find Link to Mengele

(Continued from Page 1)

larity in the handwriting in the SS application and the São Paulo notes included "the letters T, D, E, and L and the number 7."

The similarity is definite, Mr. Mota said, although the São Paulo notes were written "with a shaky hand" and showed signs of "semitism and indecision."

The Mengele affair attracted new attention Thursday when police unearthed a body at a cemetery in Embu, a small town near São Paulo. They said they were almost sure the body was that of Dr. Mengele.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, U.S. and German investigators said Wednesday they would continue the search for the doctor despite the assertion by the Mengele family that he had drowned in Brazil.

The Mengele family has given prosecutors no proof that Dr. Mengele died in 1979, said Hans-Eberhard Klein, the West German prosecutor investigating the case.

"There's a certain degree of probability that Mengele could have died in Brazil," Mr. Klein said at a news conference. "But the case will only be closed for us when it is certain that he is dead."

More Evidence Offered
Richard House of The Washington Post reported earlier from São Paulo: A third family sought as South

American protectors of Dr. Mengele has been found and has corroborated accounts of the activities of a man said to have been Dr. Mengele, according to the police chief of São Paulo.

Chief Tuma said Tuesday that Ernesto Glawe, an Argentinean citizen of German extraction, and his son, Norberto, had sheltered a man introduced to them as Peter Gerhardt, in need of "fraternal help," for two months in 1976.

The Glawes were introduced to Peter Gerhardt, now suspected of having been Dr. Mengele, by an Austrian, Wolfgang Gerhard, the police chief said. He added that "this indicates that all the relation-

ships permitted to Mengele" were through Wolfgang Gerhard.

Chief Tuma added that the Glawes said Peter Gerhardt had told them he had been looked after by a Hungarian couple. This supported testimony of Gitta Stammer, who said she and her husband had aided Dr. Mengele.

The Glawes said they had cared for the man believed to have been Dr. Mengele until they noted an advertisement in a magazine by his bedside for the Mengele farm implement company. This made them suspect his identity, they said.

The man had told them, the Glawes said, that he had been a doctor in the Germany Army, tending the wounded.

In Günzburg, Mengele Still Casts a Shadow

New York Times Service

GUNZBURG, West Germany — To many people, the signs leading off country roads into this Bavarian town have an accusatory tone: "Mengele-Günzburg."

The reference is to the Karl Mengele & Sons, a farm-machinery concern that put Günzburg on the map at the turn of the century.

The company still provides a livelihood for about a tenth of the local population, as well as a healthy portion of the town revenues, but the name Mengele is also a source of intense frustration.

"The people of this city are frustrated because their city is forever identified with the person of Mengele," said Mayor Rudolf Köppler, referring to Dr. Josef Mengele.

Josef Mengele, one of three sons of Karl Mengele, left his birthplace in 1930, but it has been hard for Günzburg to rid itself of him.

Since 1945, Günzburg residents have been interviewed and investigated on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, but never more than in the last six months.

In this town of 19,000, on the Danube 14 miles (22 kilometers) east of Ulm, the name Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna-based Nazi-hunter, slips off the tongue of the most apolitical citizens. As do rumors such as: Was the man in a beard and dark sunglasses at the funeral of Karl Mengele in 1959 the "Angel of Death" himself?

Günzburg residents seemed generally skeptical this week that the remains being examined in Brazil are those of Dr. Mengele.

"Everyone knows he was inhuman, but after 40 years why make such a drama out of it?" said a man of 41 who refused to give his name because he once worked for the Mengeles.

There is little praise to be heard for Dr. Mengele in Günzburg, but there is a fair amount of rationalization.

"Maybe he did some bad things, some things which were bad for Germany," said Richard Meyer, 50. "But what the Americans did at Dresden also wasn't so great."

The reference was to an American and British bombing raid in 1945 which historians say killed 90,000 to 150,000 people.

A man who was a young soldier in Hitler's Wehrmacht said, "When the Israelis commit crimes, no one says a word, but Mengele is followed until his dying day."

The mayor, referring to an SS reunion last month, said: "Many were critical of the SS meeting at Nesselwang recently, as was I. But I also know there are much worse Nazis in Italy."

Günzburg has tried to deal with the legacy of the man Mayor Köppler says "threw a monstrous shadow on our city."

In 1983, on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, major politicians of the city issued a statement. It did not discuss Dr. Mengele's crimes in detail but noted: "As long as he lived in Günzburg, nothing negative was known about him. On the contrary."

One Günzburg defender of Dr. Mengele is Josef Baumeister, a former schoolteacher who knew Dr. Mengele. He has caused heated debate in the local newspaper with his conciliatory view.

In a poem entitled "To Josef Mengele," Mr. Baumeister wrote, "Your homeland will not throw stones at you."

A woman who works for the Mengele company, not wishing to be overheard, whispered: "Why pick on Günzburg? He could have been born in Italy, in America or in Hamburg."

Syria Is Viewed as Stymied In Imposing Lebanese Order

(Continued from Page 1)

that there is no quick solution for Lebanon.

Editorials in the government-controlled press are taking a similar line, sounding the theme that, as one put it, "Lebanon cannot be reconstructed from the outside."

"Syria is not eager to be taken into the Lebanese quagmire," a Syrian source said. He went on to say that Damascus, involved in Lebanon since 1976, had absorbed the lessons so painfully learned by the United States and Israel: that to move directly into Lebanon is to be drawn into its conflicts; to be seen as an ally of any group is to become the enemy of the others.

Thus, although Syria is widely viewed as having emerged as the victor in Lebanon after the American and Israeli failures, which were in part the result of Syrian-supported clandestine attacks, Damascus realizes that it would be difficult to impose a mandate.

The upshot, diplomats in Damascus and Beirut speculate, is that Syria will simply allow, and perhaps at times encourage, the various Lebanese factions to bask away at one another until they become so weakened and demoralized that

they are ready to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The most pressing of the current issues, and one that has become increasingly embarrassing for Syria, has been the battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements.

The extended battle is widely seen as a miscalculation by Syria and has strained its ties with other radical states, notably Iran and Libya. The battle has also called into question Syria's position as the champion of the Palestinians.

The situation in Jezzine, which some Western diplomats believe will become the next Lebanese bloodbath, appears to have been put on the back burner. About 8,000 Christian refugees have fled into the town from fighting around Sidon, which was shelled for no apparent reason by Christian militiamen. Moslems and Palestinians then overran, burned and looted nearby Christian villages.

Most difficult, in the long run, and the key to all of the problems, is change in the Lebanese political system — an allocation of power by religious sect — that has been the subject of 10 years of fighting. In this, too, the Syrian influence has been felt, but it has not been decisive in making a change.

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SCIENCE

Costly Machines Fuel Debate on Research

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

BIG machines that push back the frontiers of science are becoming so large and expensive that they are starting to overwhelm laboratory budgets, distort the process of project evaluation by the U.S. federal government and threaten the pace of progress, according to science policy experts.

"We have a crisis developing," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat who has served on the House Science Committee for two decades. "We need to rethink our values and priorities."

Atom smashers large enough to circle New York City, lasers the size of football fields and other big machines — some proposed and some already in operation — have become central to new findings in such fields as particle physics, astronomy, materials science, organic chemistry, molecular biology, computer science and energy research.

Many of these proposed machines would cost hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars. But some are now being delayed or cut outright from the federal budget.

Will scientists, faced with insuperable expenses, find less expensive ways of learning the same things? Some scientists are already searching for small-scale experiments that can produce big-scale results.

The trend toward giant machinery started decades ago in atomic-particle physics, but has recently started to spread. "It's a major shift," said Dr. Richard Rowberg of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. "The rest of science is going over the boundary," he said.

Three centuries after the start of



Ernest O. Lawrence, in 1930, with one of the first atomic-research devices.

the scientific revolution, big research equipment is needed in many cases because most of the "easy" discoveries have already been made. Machinery planned by U.S. scientists includes a \$150-million large optical infrared telescope; a \$160-million synchrotron radiation facility for condensed-matter studies; a \$185-million relativistic heavy-ion accelerator for

nuclear physics; a \$240-million nuclear reactor for neutron studies; and the Superconducting Super Collider, a particle accelerator that might cost \$3 billion to \$6 billion and measure up to 100 miles in circumference.

None of these is especially revolutionary in design. Their advantage is their size, viewed as increasing the chance of discovery. But the timing of their planned construction may be off.

"Science has become more capital intensive at a time when federal support for research programs has slowed its growth," said Dr. Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University.

Some universities have begun to sidestep what has traditionally been a careful screening by the federal government of the scientific merits of various proposals, going directly to Congress to lobby. Robert M. Rosenzweig, the president of the Association of American Universities, has called such lobbying a retreat to "the law of the political jungle."

Another source of tension is arising over who should finance giant research projects if the federal government curtails its support.

Private industry has recently started to join in, especially at universities. For instance, the International Business Machines Corp. and Floating Point Systems are providing Cornell University with about \$30 million in computing equipment. The motive behind such investments is often that the contributor will get preferential access to new discoveries, an idea at odds with traditions of open scientific publication.

This year the Reagan administration reduced by more than half — to \$70 million from \$154 million

— its request of funds for a key scientific project, development of laser devices to produce electrical power.

The laser cuts threaten to shut down two of the biggest such machines in the world: the \$62-million Antares laser at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the \$176-million Nova laser at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

"You can go slowly with a 20-percent cut," said Dr. Erik Storm, a Livermore official. "But 50 percent means you have to drop something. That's not very pleasant."

The administration has also stretched out or cut back financing in other areas of big science, including the Very Long Baseline Array, a \$68-million system of 10 radio telescopes. This year no new nonmilitary research programs have been proposed and several major projects are to be slowed or deferred to provide funds for existing facilities.

Military research now accounts for about 70 percent of the federal science budget. The government now spends a total of about \$50 billion a year on research.

Dr. L. Charles Hebel, head of planning at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, said in a recent issue of Physics Today that the pinch on civilian research is likely to tighten as a result of "the huge, unresolved imbalance in the federal budget" and the "ever-larger price tags for forefront physics research facilities."

The budget quandary is forcing a debate over the future of science.

"Will it really hurt the national interest not to proceed with some of these big projects?" asked Dr. Marcel La Follette, editor of Science, Technology and Human Values, a journal published jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Such questions are now being debated by the Science Policy Task Force of the House Committee on Science and Technology. In the next two years the panel will try to formulate a new federal policy for the support of basic and applied research.

"Fields like high-energy physics are going to be under considerable pressure," Mr. Brown said. "Big machines are not going to be funded in the same kind of time frames as in the past. The years are going to stretch out and the rate at which we build these machines is going to level off."

Another way out of the dilemma



Hans A. Bethe (left), Boyce D. McDaniel riding in the tunnels of a nuclear accelerator in 1968. The latest models may be large enough to circle an area the size of New York.

may be through pure creativity, according to scientists. At the Lawrence-Berkeley Laboratory in California, for example, physicists took two old atom smashers and hooked them together in a novel fashion to form the Bevalac, which can accelerate heavy atomic nuclei to nearly the speed of light and slam them together to create superdense states of matter, such as those found in the core of collapsed stars.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California is experimenting with a \$114-million atom smasher (inexpensive by today's standards) that works in short straight lines rather than huge circles.

"Physics has always reached its frontiers by finding ways to go to higher energies more economically," said Dr. Sidney D. Drell, deputy director of the center.

The success of such efforts is crucial for the progress of science,

according to Dr. Kennedy of Stanford. At many universities, he said in a recent issue of Science magazine, "our environments are significantly worse than they were a quarter century ago."

Some researchers, although sympathetic to the crisis posed by the continuing growth of big machines, say the importance of large scientific tools can be overstated.

"Small-scale physics is where much of the scientific action takes place if the Nobel Prize is a guide to what's important and enduring," said Dr. Daniel Kleppner, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Little physics and small groups of physicists are what most frequently have the most direct impact on industry. They produce a large fraction of our best science, train over 70 percent of our graduate students, and generate much of our new technology."

IN BRIEF

Aged Chimps Perform Well in Tests

ATLANTA (NYT) — Good news about the effects of old age on primates has emerged from study of the two most aged chimpanzees in captivity, Bula and Gamma, females in their mid-50s living at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, recently repeated some learning tests they had taken more than two decades earlier.

The elderly chimpanzees showed no general decline in learning ability, and scored as high as two teen-aged chimps on most tests. On one test, involving delayed responses, their performance was worse, but on another, requiring selection of an odd object among three like ones, they performed twice as well as the younger animals.

The researchers, Mollie Bloomstrand and Terry L. Maple of the Georgia Institute of Technology, concluded that a decline in memory and learning abilities is not an inevitable product of aging. The continuing mental sharpness displayed by Bula and Gamma supports the idea that the intellectual downside often suffered by elderly humans results more from cultural influences and disease than from aging per se. The report was presented at a recent conference of the American Society of Primatologists in Niagara Falls, New York.

Device Permits Personal Eye Check

NEW YORK (NYT) — A device, called LaserSpec System, which makes it possible for viewers to check their own vision, has been manufactured by Scientifica-Cook Ltd. of London.

The device, which resembles a portable television set, has a screen called a multiple diffraction grating — a plate of glass that produces a spectrum of dots when red laser light strikes it. The dots look to the eye like a number of separate rays.

For a nearsighted viewer the rays will appear to move downward. A farsighted viewer will see rays moving upward. A viewer with perfect eyesight will notice no movement. In the case of astigmatism, the viewer perceives the pattern to be moving sideways. Where there is an eye defect, the speed of the movement of the rays indicates the severity of the defect. Slow movement means a slight defect; fast movement, a more pronounced one.

Proof of Black Hole in Galaxy Grows

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Astronomers have reported convincing evidence of a black hole four million times the mass of the sun near the heart of the Milky Way.

After 10 years of research, eight physicists and astronomers at the University of California, Berkeley, said they observed a vast amount of material concentrated in the galaxy's center. They reported in the British science journal Nature that this finding indicates the presence of a black hole, an object so compact, its gravitational pull allows nothing to escape, not even light.

"With this strong new evidence, the case for a black hole now seems quite convincing," said Charles Townes, a Nobel physics laureate and head of the research team. "In the past there have been a number of puzzles about the galactic center. The pieces of the puzzle that are finally falling into place with this key discovery are quite impressive." Scientists have long tried to explain very high velocities and irregular motions of gas swirling around the galactic center as well as intense and unusual radiation from the region, 30,000 light years from Earth.

Japanese Develop Artificial Heart

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — Japanese researchers have developed a battery-powered artificial heart that can be built into a recipient's body, enabling users to circulate freely, a team at the national cardiovascular disease center said.

The new heart has plastic ventricles on both sides of a stainless-steel cylindrical drum, with a motor and piston rods that push and pull compression plates in the drum, pumping blood in and out as in a natural heart.

The recipient would carry a large storage battery on a belt to charge a smaller battery built into the body that would drive the motor. The interior battery could drive the motor for only a few hours. The new artificial heart can automatically control its rate, depending on whether the recipient is motionless or walking, by measuring enzymes in the blood with an optical sensor, the team reported.

Soviet Balloon Sends Data on Venus

By Serge Schemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planetary weather balloon began sending data on the clouds and winds of Venus on Tuesday after being dropped into the planet's atmosphere by Vega-1, the Soviet spacecraft on its way to a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

The balloon, floating at an altitude of about 33 miles (53 kilometers) above the surface of Venus, began transmitting across the 300 million miles to cooperating radio telescopes around the world, including two in the United States.

Soviet television Tuesday showed excited operators receiving the first signals from the balloon. A silver-colored model of the balloon was shown floating through terrestrial air. V. T. Perinov, deputy director of the Vega program, told an interviewer that Venusian wind patterns seemed similar to the Earth.

The balloon was launched into Venus's atmosphere last Sunday in a package with a landing capsule, which made the first landing on the planet's right side to perform a complex series of tests of the soil.

The Soviet press agency Tass said the module had made a soft landing in the Mermaid Plain. The landing module, on its way down, took readings of the cloud layer and the chemical composition of the atmosphere. Later this week, Vega-1's twin space probe, Vega-2, will approach Venus and drop another package of instruments. Vega is a shortening of the Russian words Venera-Galley, meaning Venus-Halley.

The two craft were launched six days apart last December to lead an international armada toward Halley's comet, which passes within sight of the Earth every 76 years. A joint West European probe, the Giotto, will be sent aloft next month, and a Japanese craft, Planet A, will follow a month later.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DRYLAND CROP AGRONOMIST

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) with headquarters in Aleppo, Syria, invites applications for the position of Dryland Crop Agronomist in the Farming Systems Program (FSP).

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To conduct research within a multidisciplinary team in the FSP on analytical and applied agronomy in rainfed agricultural systems with special attention given to achieving improved and stable yields of dryland crop rotations in the wheat based farming systems of North Africa and West Asia.
2. To work with multidisciplinary ICARDA research teams involved in the following activities: crop rotations; crop livestock systems; cultivar evaluation; on-farm and demonstration trials.
3. To strengthen contacts with national research programs and help to enhance their agronomic research efforts; initiate training programs in applied agronomy and participate in the general development of Farming Systems training; create ways and means by which agronomic research results can have more general applicability and acceptability to farmers in North Africa and West Asia.

The candidate would be based in Aleppo and would be responsible to the Farming Systems Program Leader.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A Ph.D. in agronomy or related field with at least 5 years research experience. Exposure to rainfed agriculture in dry areas, and experience in the third world would be beneficial. Previous involvement in training and ability to speak Arabic or French would be useful. Proven competence in spoken and written English is regarded as a prerequisite to appointment.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:

International tax-free salary based on background and experience; use of car; allowance towards housing; annual home leave; non-contributory medical insurance scheme; pension fund (TIAA-CREF in U.S.A.).

Candidates should send 2 copies of curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees by airmail quoting reference FSP/11/85, to:

Personnel Officer ICARDA
P.O. Box 5466 Aleppo, Syria.

Applications should be received by July 31st 1985.

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As Head of the Conservatorium, the Director is primarily responsible for the artistic leadership of the Conservatorium in Sydney. He/She is the executive member of the Board of Governors and receives support in academic and administrative tasks from the Deputy Director and Secretary.

Further details concerning the position and details of qualifications required of the successful applicant are available from Mr. J. Phelan, Secretary, NSW State Conservatorium of Music, Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 Australia. (Telephone (02) 230 1257. Telex 279326).

Applications close on 12th of July, 1985.

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• **MARKETING MANAGER**, 56, engineer, P.G. micro-computer training, business experience as technician, marketing and management in leather and shoes industry proposes his services to firm in leather, textile, food, micro-computer, all English speaking countries. Ref.: 439-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **AMERICAN EXECUTIVE**, 44, educated in France & USA (bilingual), 20 years experience in consumer food & beverages & consulting with major US & French firms. SEEKS int'l position based in Paris or USA using strong background in General Management, marketing, acquisitions, contracts & int'l trading to provide link between US & European operations. Ref.: 437-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **SALES EXECUTIVE**, French, 37, experience ASIA (Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan), fluent English, SEEKING similar position in France or international missions. Expert to put a range of products on the market. Available immediately. Ref.: 430-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **FEMALE SENIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE**, 15 years experience in top international agencies would join international agency or manufacturer. Ref.: 436-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **SALES EXECUTIVE**, 33 years old, B.A. Law, fluent English and German, notions of Italian. 8 years of Import-Export experience EUROPE/USA in a wide range of consumer goods. High level negotiation. Good command of French and English. Dynamic, self assured, flexible, enthusiastic, energetic. Is looking for a responsible position in a company looking to increase Imports-Exports. Ref.: 441-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

• **YOUNG QUALIFIED FRENCHMAN**, 24, fluent in English oral and written, business graduate, commercial and marketing experience in Paris and New York, familiar with American life, have good organizational and negotiating abilities. Highly motivated, free to travel, SEEKS challenging commercial position in a French or U.S. company in the U.S. (with preference for the east coast). Ref.: 429-PARIS CADRES 1/JCB.

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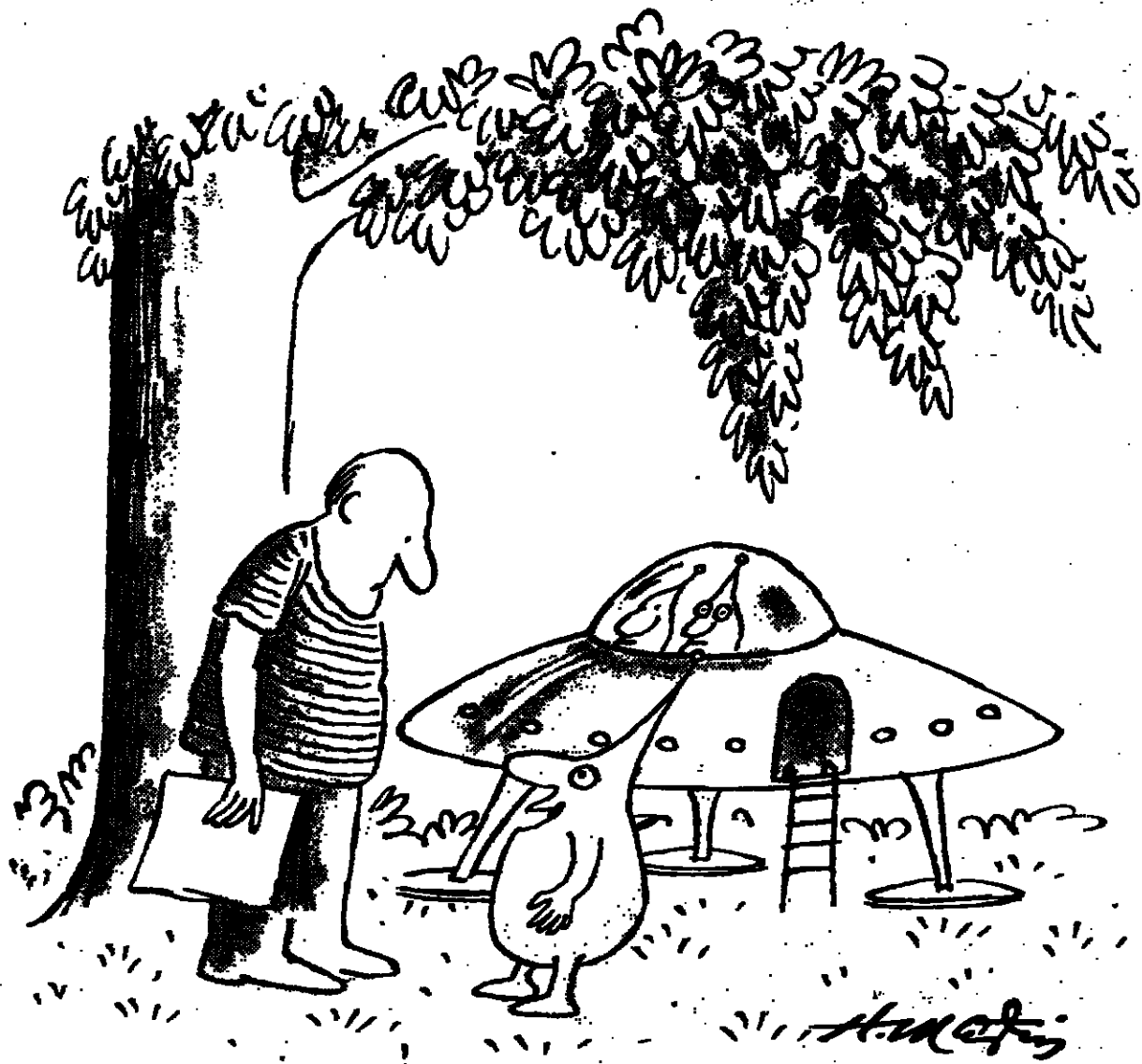
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By EDWARD ROHRBACH.

He expects that European investors will show a big appetite next week when a new mutual fund is launched of U.S. govern-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

(*) Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.\$		Currency per U.S.\$		Currency per U.S.\$		Currency per U.S.\$	
Argen. peso	760.00	Flia. scripita	6.41	Malay. ring.	2.6075	S. Kor. won	174.90
Bol. bol.	1.35	Ind. rupia	1.3524	Mex. peso	200.00	Sing. possit	75.35
Brazil cru.	21.49	Indo. Hong S	7.2500	Phil. peso	20.00	Taiwan \$	36.27
Indo. fl. fr.	63.92	Indian rupee	17.9828	Thail. peso	17.50	Thailand S	79.45
Brazil cru.	540.00	Indo. rupiah	1.1170	Thai. baht	19.40	Thailand \$	36.27
Indo. rupia	1.3524	Indo. rupia	8.9922	Saudi riyal	2.61	United Arab	57.45
Dutch gulden	11.0375	Israeli sheq.	1.4700	S. Afr. rand	2.2225	UAE Dirham	2.675
Egypt. pound	2.7519	Kennett dollar	0.2504		1.994	Venez. boliv.	13.80

5 Sterling: 1.2465 Irish S.

Sources: Banque de Belgique (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milano); Credit Bank (New York); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (Washington).

Key Money Rates June 12

United States	Cash	Prev.
Discount Rate	7½	7½
Federal Funds	7½	7½
Prime Rate	10	10
Broker Loan Rate	8½	7½
Cash Paper 16-17½ days	7½	7-10
6-month Treasury bill	7½	7-10
6-month Treasury Bill	7½	7-15
CO's 30-day bills	7-15	7-20

Asian Dollar Deposits June 12

1 month	7½ - 7 7/8
2 months	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
3 months	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
6 months	7 1/8 - 7 7/8
1 year	8½ - 9½

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Wards

Lombard Rate	6.80	6.80	
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.55	
One Month Interbank	5.60	5.60	
3-month Interbank	5.70	5.70	
6-month Interbank	5.75	5.75	

France	
Interbank Rate	10% 10%
Call Money	10% 10 3/16
One-month Interbank	10% 10%
3-month Interbank	10% 10%

Merrill Lynch Indebt Assets	
30 day average yield:	8.46
Teleview Interest Rate Index:	7.887

Source: Merrill Lynch, A.P.

Gold

Bank Stock Rate	129½	129½		A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Cash Money	129½	129½				+ 8.00
91-day Treasury Bill	72	71 13/32	72			+ 7.25
3-month Interbank	72½	72½				+ 1.75
				Zurich	312.62	- 25.00
				London	312.35	- 0.50
				New York	312.00	- 0.40

Luxemburg's, Paris and London official fixings: Hong Kong and Zurich continuing and closing prices: New York: Cattle current contract. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

Sources: Reuters Commodity, Credit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

New Zealand

By Olfar Tohamy

Foreign banks particularly West



for Banks' Security

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Geneva: 2 rue du Rhône.
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New York: 60 E. at 72nd Street

Figure 1

months. A hundred basis points constitute 1 percentage point.

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(01) 938-2191	(022) 20 8347
Telex (851) 296951	Telex (845) 421072

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	132.25	131.50	132.00	+0.75	
AT&T	122.50	122.00	122.50	+0.50	
GE	115.00	114.50	115.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1312.25	1312.50	1308.75	-3.75	
Transp	1225.00	1225.00	1225.00	0.00	
Comp	541.15	541.75	538.75	-2.40	

NYSE Index					
High	Previous	Low	Today	3 P.M.	
Composite	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Indus	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Transp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Comp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	

Wednesday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 92,718,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 94,718,000
Prev. consolidated close 119,432,700

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

NASDAQ Index					
Week	Year	Month	Day	Open	Close
Composite	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	129.85
Indus	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	129.85
Transp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	129.85
Comp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	129.85

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	122.50	122.00	122.50	+0.50	
IBM	132.25	131.50	132.00	+0.75	
GE	115.00	114.50	115.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	
Amgen	105.00	104.50	105.00	+0.50	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Govt	101.25	101.25	101.25	0.00	
Govt	101.25	101.25	101.25	0.00	
Govt	101.25	101.25	101.25	0.00	
Govt	101.25	101.25	101.25	0.00	
Govt	101.25	101.25	101.25	0.00	

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Advanced	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Sett			
June 11	179,384	465,163	1,487		
June 12	200,356	484,652	1,543		
June 13	207,231	495,367	1,738		
June 14	208,794	508,259	1,738		
June 15	208,794	508,259	1,738		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Previous	Low	Today	3 P.M.	
Composite	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Indus	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Transp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	
Comp	129.92	129.84	129.85	129.85	

AMEX Sales					
3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	Prev. vol.	Prev. vol.	Prev. vol.	Prev. vol.
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Previous	Low	Today	3 P.M.	
27.41	27.37	27.24	27.24	27.24	

Declines Lead NYSE Advances

United Press International
NEW YORK — The stock market was slower late Wednesday in moderate trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.36 to 1,310.48 shortly before 3 p.m. Declines led advances by a 4-3 ratio among the 1,997 issues crossing the NYSE tape. Five-hour Big Board volume amounted to about 80.31 million shares, compared with 84.93 million in the same period Tuesday. The market drifted lower in early trading but by midday was trading near unchanged. About two-thirds of the way through the session, stocks turned down again after IBM President John Akers said the company is "unlikely" to show solid growth in earnings and revenue in 1985. Analysts said IBM's report exacerbated weakness in the already faltering technology stocks, a sector which has recently weighed on market performance. "The market is definitely in a defensive mode," said Dana Stewart, market analyst at Bear Stearns. Despite the market's hesitancy, some analysts remain optimistic. The market has been expanding and consolidating the headwind it reached in late May above the 1,300 area on the Dow," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman. "The next major move really appears to be up," Mr. Broder said.

Mr. Broder said interest rates will stay flat, at worst, or decline slightly. "The money the Federal Reserve is pumping into the economy should be reflected in better corporate earnings in the third and fourth quarters," he maintained. "The market is going to drift down to 1,280-1,290," said Harry Vilce of Suto & Co., Palo Alto. "This is not a disturbing wave," he said. "The market is only testing its new support level." Mr. Vilce said interest rates will continue to ease and expectations of further prime and discount rate cuts will stimulate more interest in equities and push the market to new high ground by late June or early July. American Express was up fractionally. IBM was lower, after it said 1985 shipment growth was below 1984's level. Digital Equipment, one of Tuesday's biggest losers, was lower. Control Data was off sharply. Burroughs was lower. Sperry was up.

UAL Inc., the parent company of United Airlines, was little changed. Mediators announced settlement of the pilots' strike against the company. The strike by the 4,200 pilots forced the airline to operate at nearly 14 percent its normal capacity when the walkout began on May 17.

Pan American World Airways and AMR Corp., the parent company of American Airlines, were lower. Bell South was up slightly. ITT was lower. An ITT subsidiary accused of deceptive practices in adding insurance policies to many customers' loans, has agreed to refund \$6.7 million in insurance premiums to Minnesotans.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

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25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	1985	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
25.00	25.00	25.00	IBM	3.00	11.5	12	100	132.25	131.50	132.00	132.00	132.00	+0.75
25.00	25.00	25.00	AT&T	2.00	10.0	15	100	122.50	122.00	122.50	122.50	122.50	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	GE	1.00	10.0	15	100	115.00	114.50	115.00	115.00	115.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50
25.00	25.00	25.00	Amgen	0.50	10.0	15	100	105.00	104.50	105.00	105.00	105.00	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.</
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U.S. Futures June 12

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

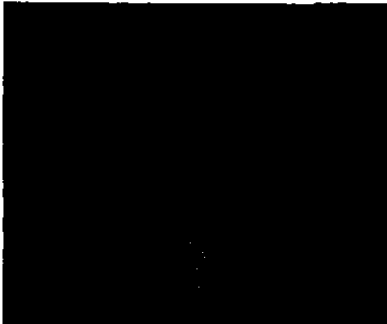
Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	Season High	Season Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1967-68	1.17	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.14	+0.01
1968-69	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.12	+0.01
1969-70	1.13	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10	+0.01
1970-71	1.11	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.08	+0.01
1971-72	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.06	+0.01
1972-73	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.04	+0.01
1973-74	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.02	+0.01
1974-75	1.03	0.98	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	+0.01
1975-76	1.01	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98	+0.01
1976-77	0.99	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.95	0.96	+0.01
1977-78	0.97	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.94	+0.01
1978-79	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.92	+0.01
1979-80	0.93	0.88	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.90	+0.01
1980-81	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.88	+0.01
1981-82	0.89	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.86	+0.01
1982-83	0.87	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.84	+0.01
1983-84	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.81	0.82	+0.01
1984-85	0.83	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.80	+0.01
1985-86	0.81	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.77	0.78	+0.01
1986-87	0.79	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.76	+0.01
1987-88	0.77	0.72	0.74	0.75	0.73	0.74	+0.01
1988-89	0.75	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.71	0.72	+0.01
1989-90	0.73	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.69	0.70	+0.01
1990-91	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.68	+0.01
1991-92	0.69	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.66	+0.01
1992-93	0.67	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.64	+0.01
1993-94	0.65	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.62	+0.01
1994-95	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.59	0.60	+0.01
1995-96	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.57	0.58	+0.01
1996-97	0.59	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.56	+0.01
1997-98	0.57	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.54	+0.01
1998-99	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.51	0.52	+0.01
1999-00	0.53	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.50	+0.01
2000-01	0.51	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.48	+0.01
2001-02	0.49	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.46	+0.01
2002-03	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.44	+0.01
2003-04	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.42	+0.01
2004-05	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40	+0.01
2005-06	0.41	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.38	+0.01
2006-07	0.39	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.36	+0.01
2007-08	0.37	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.34	+0.01
2008-09	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32	+0.01
2009-10	0.33	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.30	+0.01
2010-11	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.28	+0.01
2011-12	0.29	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.26	+0.01
2012-13	0.27	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24	+0.01
2013-14	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.22	+0.01
2014-15	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.20	+0.01
2015-16	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18	+0.01
2016-17	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.16	+0.01
2017-18	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	+0.01
2018-19	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	+0.01
2019-20	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	+0.01
2020-21	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.08	+0.01
2021-22	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	+0.01
2022-23	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	+0.01
2023-24	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	+0.01
2024-25	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	+0.01
2025-26	0.01	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.02	+0.01
2026-27	-0.01	-0.06	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	+0.01
2027-28	-0.03	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	-0.07	-0.06	+0.01
2028-29	-0.05	-0.10	-0.08	-0.07	-0.09	-0.08	+0.01
2029-30	-0.07	-0.12	-0.10	-0.09	-0.11	-0.10	+0.01
2030-31	-0.09	-0.14	-0.12	-0.11	-0.13	-0.12	+0.01
2031-32	-0.11	-0.16	-0.14	-0.13	-0.15	-0.14	+0.01
2032-33	-0.13	-0.18	-0.16	-0.15	-0.17	-0.16	+0.01
2033-34	-0.15	-0.20	-0.18	-0.17	-0.19	-0.18	+0.01
2034-35	-0.17	-0.22	-0.20	-0.19	-0.21	-0.20	+0.01
2035-36	-0.19	-0.24	-0.22	-0.21	-0.23	-0.22	+0.01
2036-37	-0.21	-0.26	-0.24	-0.23	-0.25	-0.24	+0.01
2037-38	-0.23	-0.28	-0.26	-0.25	-0.27	-0.26	+0.01
2038-39	-0.25	-0.30	-0.28	-0.27	-0.29	-0.28	+0.01
2039-40	-0.27	-0.32	-0.30	-0.29	-0.31	-0.30	+0.01
2040-41	-0.29	-0.34	-0.32	-0.31	-0.33	-0.32	+0.01
2041-42	-0.31	-0.36	-0.34	-0.33	-0.35	-0.34	+0.01
2042-43	-0.33	-0.38	-0.36	-0.35	-0.37	-0.36	+0.01
2043-44	-0.35	-0.40	-0.38	-0.37	-0.39	-0.38	+0.01
2044-45	-0.37	-0.42	-0.40	-0.39	-0.41	-0.40	+0.01
2045-46	-0.39	-0.44	-0.42	-0.41	-0.43	-0.42	+0.01
2046-47	-0.41	-0.46	-0.44	-0.43	-0.45	-0.44	+0.01
2047-48	-0.43	-0.48	-0.46	-0.45	-0.47	-0.46	+0.01
2048-49	-0.45	-0.50	-0.48	-0.47	-0.49	-0.48	+0.01
2049-50	-0.47	-0.52	-0.50	-0.49	-0.51	-0.50	+0.01
2050-51	-0.49	-0.54	-0.52	-0.51	-0.53	-0.52	+0.01
2051-52	-0.51	-0.56	-0.54	-0.53	-0.55	-0.54	+0.01
2052-53	-0.53	-0.58	-0.56	-0.55	-0.57	-0.56	+0.01
2053-54	-0.55	-0.60	-0.58	-0.57	-0.59	-0.58	+0.01
2054-55	-0.57	-0.62	-0.60	-0.59	-0.61	-0.60	+0.01
2055-56	-0.59	-0.64	-0.62	-0.61	-0.63	-0.62	+0.01
2056-57	-0.61	-0.66	-0.64	-0.63	-0.65	-0.64	+0.01
2057-58	-0.63	-0.68	-0.66	-0.65	-0.67	-0.66	+0.01
2058-59	-0.65	-0.70	-0.68	-0.67	-0.69	-0.68	+0.01
2059-60	-0.67	-0.72	-0.70	-0.69	-0.71	-0.70	+0.01
2060-61	-0.69	-0.74	-0.72	-0.71	-0.73	-0.72	+0.01
2061-62	-0.71	-0.76	-0.74	-0.73	-0.75	-0.74	+0.01
2062-63	-0.73	-0.78	-0.76	-0.75	-0.77	-0.76	+0.01
2063-64	-0.75	-0.80	-0.78	-0.77	-0.79	-0.78	+0.01
2064-65	-0.77	-0.82	-0.80	-0.79	-0.81	-0.80	+0.01
2065-66	-0.79	-0.84	-0.82	-0.81	-0.83	-0.82	+0.01
2066-67	-0.81	-0.86	-0.84	-0.83	-0.85	-0.84	+0.01
2067-68	-0.83	-0.88	-0.86	-0.85	-0.87	-0.86	+0.01
2068-69	-0.85	-0.90	-0.88	-0.87	-0.89	-0.88	+0.01
2069-70	-0.87	-0.92	-0.90	-0.89	-0.91	-0.90	+0.01
2070-71	-0.89	-0.94	-0.92	-0.91	-0.93	-0.92	+0.01
2071-72	-0.91	-0.96	-0.94	-0.93	-0.95	-0.94	+0.01
2072-73	-0.93	-0.98	-0.96	-0.95	-0.97	-0.96	+0.01
2073-74	-0.95	-1.00	-0.98	-0.97	-0.99	-0.98	+0.01
2074-75	-0.97	-1.02	-1.00	-0.99	-1.01	-1.00	+0.01
2075-76	-0.99	-1.04	-1.02	-1.01	-1.03	-1.02	+0.01
2076-77	-1.01	-1.06	-1.04	-1.03	-1.05	-1.04	+0.01
2077-78	-1.03	-1.08	-1.06	-1.05	-1.07	-1.06	+0.01
2078-79	-1.05	-1.10	-1.08	-1.07	-1.09	-1.08	+0.01
2079-80	-1.07	-1.12	-1.10	-1.09	-1.11	-1.10	+0.01
2080-81	-1.09	-1.14	-1.12	-1.11	-1.13	-1.12	+0.01
2081-82	-1.11	-1.16	-1.14	-1.13	-1.15	-1.14	+0.01
2082-83	-1.13	-1.18	-1.16	-1.15	-1.17	-1.16	+0.01
2083-84	-1.15	-1.20	-1.18	-1.17	-1.19	-1.18	+0.01
2084-85	-1.17	-1.22	-1.20	-1.19	-1.21	-1.20	+0.01
2085-86	-1.19	-1.24	-1.22	-1.21	-1.23	-1.22	+0.01
2086-87	-1.21	-1.26	-1.24	-1.23	-1.25	-1.24	+0.01
2087-88	-1.23	-1.28	-1.26	-1.25	-1.27	-1.26	+0.01
2088-89	-1.25	-1.30	-1.28	-1.27	-1.29	-1.28	+0.01
2089-90	-1.27	-1.32	-1.30	-1.29	-1.31	-1.30	+0.01
2090-91	-1.29	-1.34	-1.32	-1.31	-1.33	-1.32	+0.01
2091-92	-1.31	-1.36	-1.34	-1.33	-1.35	-1.34	+0.01
2092-93	-1.33	-1.38	-1.36	-1.35	-1.37	-1.36	+0.01
2093-94	-1.35	-1.40	-1.38	-1.37	-1.39	-1.38	+0.01
2094-95	-1.37	-1.42	-1.40	-1.39	-1.41	-1.40	+0.01
2095-96	-1.39	-1.44	-1.42	-1.41	-1.43	-1.42	+0.01
2096-97	-1.41	-1.46	-1.44	-1.43	-1.45	-1.44	+0.01
2097-98	-1.43	-1.48	-1.46	-1.45	-1.47	-1.46	+0.01
2098-99	-1.45	-1.50	-1.48	-1.47	-1.49	-1.48	+0.01
2099-00	-1.47	-1.52	-1.50	-1.49	-1.51	-1.50	+0.01
2100-01	-1.49	-1.54	-1.52	-1.51	-1.53	-1.52	+0.01
2101-02	-1.51	-1.56	-1.54	-1.53	-1.55	-1.54	+0.01
2102-03	-1.53	-1.58	-1.56	-1.55	-1.57	-1.56	+0.01
2103-04	-1.55	-1.60	-1.58	-1.57	-1.59	-1.58	+0.01
2104-05	-1.57	-1.62	-1.60	-1.59	-1.61	-1.60	+0.01
2105-06	-1.59	-1.64	-1.62	-1.61	-1.63	-1.62	+0.01
2106-07	-1.61	-1.66	-1.64	-1.63	-1.65	-1.64	+0.01
2107-08	-1.63	-1.68	-1.66	-1.65	-1.67	-1.66	+0.01
2108-09	-1.65	-1.70	-1.68	-1.67	-1.69	-1.68	+0.01
2109-10	-1.67	-1.72	-1.70	-1.69	-1.71	-1.70	+0.01
2110-11	-1.69	-1.74	-1.72	-1.71	-1.73	-1.72	+0.01
2111-12	-1.71	-1.76	-1.74	-1.73	-1.75	-1.74	+0.01
2112-13	-1.73	-1.78	-1.76	-1.75	-1.77	-1.76	+0.01
2113-14	-1.75	-1.80	-1.78	-1.77	-1.79	-1.78	+0.01
2114-15	-1.77	-1.82	-1.80	-1.79	-1.81	-1.80	+0.01
2115-16	-1.79	-1.84	-1.82	-1.81	-1.83	-1.82	+0.01
2116-17	-1.81	-1.86					

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

I									
11%	12%	10%	10%	25	25	84	85%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	31	31	85	85%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	32	32	86	86%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	33	33	87	87%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	34	34	88	88%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	35	35	89	89%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	36	36	90	90%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	37	37	91	91%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	38	38	92	92%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	39	39	93	93%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	40	40	94	94%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	41	41	95	95%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	42	42	96	96%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	43	43	97	97%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	44	44	98	98%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	45	45	99	99%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	46	46	100	100%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	47	47	101	101%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	48	48	102	102%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	49	49	103	103%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	50	50	104	104%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	51	51	105	105%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	52	52	106	106%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	53	53	107	107%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	54	54	108	108%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	55	55	109	109%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	56	56	110	110%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	57	57	111	111%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	58	58	112	112%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	59	59	113	113%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	60	60	114	114%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	61	61	115	115%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	62	62	116	116%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	63	63	117	117%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	64	64	118	118%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	65	65	119	119%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	66	66	120	120%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	67	67	121	121%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	68	68	122	122%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	69	69	123	123%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	70	70	124	124%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	71	71	125	125%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	72	72	126	126%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	73	73	127	127%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	74	74	128	128%	90%	90%
15%	15%	10%	10%	75	75	129	129%	90%	90%

[illegible]

HIGH STY
FINE SERVICE IS ALWAYS

13 Month High Low		Stock	Div. Yld. P/E	S&P 100 High Low	Close Open Chg				
137	8 1/2	Wheat	.28	12	55	16 1/2	10 1/2	+	+
140	5	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
146	7 1/4	WHDINT		16	26	16 1/2	18 1/2	+	+
149	7 1/4	WHDINT	1.54	7.7	18	26	18 1/2	+	+
151	1 1/2	WHDINT	.46	13	17	21 1/2	20 3/4	+	+
156	17	Werner		17	21 1/2	20 3/4	28	+	+
158	10 1/2	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
163	17	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
167	18 1/2	WHDINT	.40	14	9	12	11 1/2	+	+
170	10 1/2	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
173	19 1/2	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
22	1	WHDINT		5	11	13 1/2	11 1/2	+	+
23	19 1/2	WHDINT	2.24	9.4	11	23 1/2	23 1/4	+	+
24	4 1/2	WHDINT	4.12	10.2	10	22 1/2	22 1/4	+	+
150	11	WHDINT	.52	16	5	14	14 1/4	+	+
151	7 1/4	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
176	12 1/2	WHDINT	1.40	11.7	200	69	65 1/2	+	+
177	12 1/2	WHDINT		10	27 1/2	13	12 1/4	+	+
214	12	WHDINT	.22	11	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+	+
215	12	WHDINT	.22	11	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+	+
11	3 1/2	WHDINT	.65	30	71	91	91 1/2	+	+

[illegible]

NEW LOWS 22			
Barry Wright SH Res pA Katy Ind ACDrmt wrt DECO Barry Wright	Compulvis HorizonCo Karlz Ind pB MascoPrl SheneCost Yrdly	DataDesign Ideal Basic KenolCo NL Indust Theerint wr	EnsrchExpI n KenshsvC LLCCorp Norrlin TynCdaPipe n

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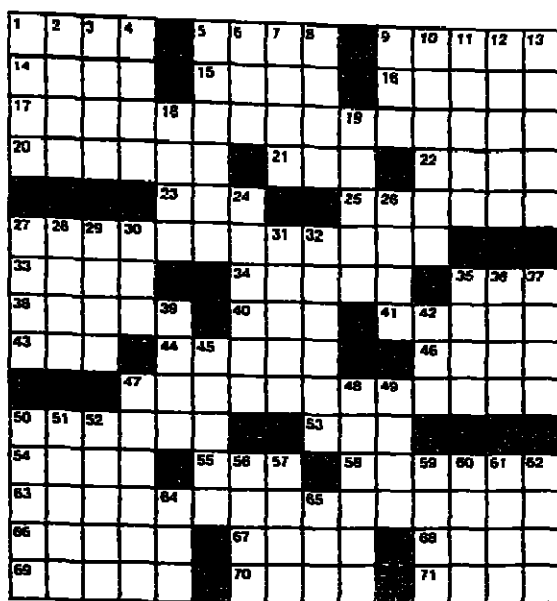
FINE SERVICE IS ALWAYS IN FASHION

AT AIR FRANCE, THERE'S ONE
THING THAT NEVER GOES OUT
OF STYLE: OUR ATTENTION
TO THOSE IMPORTANT DETAILS
THAT MAKE YOUR FLIGHT
A TRULY UNIQUE EXPERIENCE.
FROM THE WARM WELCOME
ON BOARD TO A SELECTION
OF THE BEST IN FRENCH WINES
AND FOOD, WE BRING A TOUCH
OF "LA VIE FRANÇAISE"
TO EVERY TRIP YOU TAKE.
AND AT AIR FRANCE, THAT'S
SOMETHING THAT WILL NEVER
GO OUT OF FASHION.

AIR FRANCE 
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER



A GUIDE TO
 ROMANTIC TRAVEL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 SCENE



ACROSS

1 Start of a quotation
5 Type "Whither" group; John 16-5
14 Dismounted
15 Locks material
16 Suit for Lancelot
17 Quotation: Part II
20 Kaye and Thomas
21 Conger
22 Orderly
23 Map abhor.
25 Playful mammals
27 Quotation: Part III
31 Family member
34 To the point
35 Patient: biblical character
38 Field of action
40 Mt. mail depot
41 Hang loosely, as cloth
43 Guided "Aeneid" language
46 Brainstorm
47 End of quotation
50 Pour out
53 Sleeper, e.g.

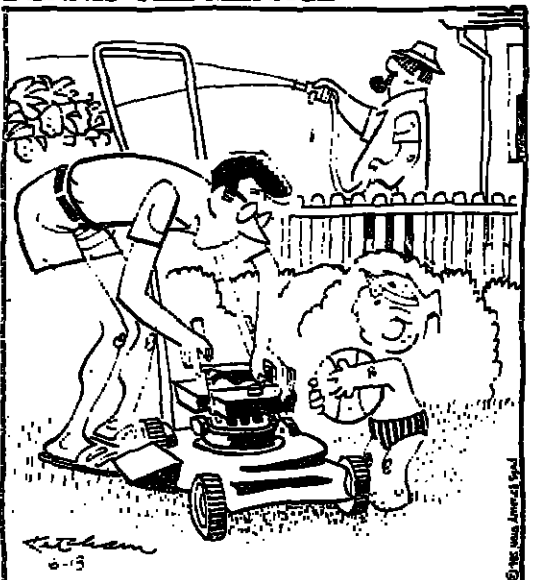
DOWN

1 Homophone for lade
2 Ingrid's "Casablanca"
3 Norwegian's neighbor
4 Scholar's collar
5 Calif. peak
6 Western Hemisphere
7 Mature
8 Playhouse site
9 Roscoe
10 Praying female figures
11 Show announcer
12 Kind of system
13 Allowances for war
18 Phoenician city

19 Blobs, as of cream
24 Sight at Beverly Hills
26 Even
27 Gemstone
28 Steak order
29 Minicked cooler
30 Summer
31 Lukewarm
32 Sarcastic, in a way
33 Nephrite
36 Set first, at poker
37 Trousers
39 European resort area
42 Edge
43 Manly virtue
47 Actress: Hepburn
48 Batista's successor
49 Melody for Mollinger
50 A son of Seth
62 Jukebox
64 Mide.
65 Negative conjunction

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DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON SAYS IF WE EVER MOVE, HE'S GONNA GIVE ME THE BIGGEST GOIN'-AWAY PARTY ANYBODY EVER HAD!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REZIP
YALID
YELLIK
NOWWIN

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Answer: What an artist's model doesn't always feel — IN THE "NUDE" FOR WORK

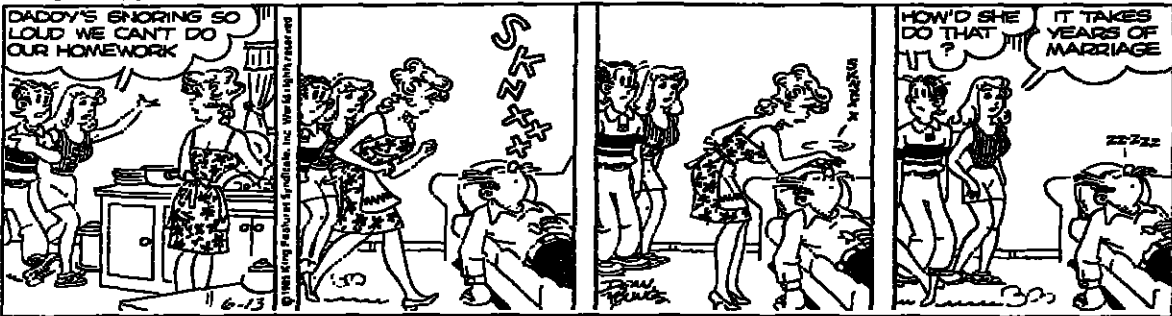
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	24	19	Beijing	31	27
Amsterdam	24	19	Bombay	31	27
Antwerp	24	19	Buenos Aires	31	27
Bombay	31	27	Calcutta	31	27
Buenos Aires	31	27	Chongqing	31	27
Calcutta	31	27	Colon	31	27
Chongqing	31	27	Hankow	31	27
Colon	31	27	Harbin	31	27
Hankow	31	27	Hong Kong	31	27
Harbin	31	27	Kobe	31	27
Hong Kong	31	27	London	31	27
Kobe	31	27	Manila	31	27
London	31	27	Medan	31	27
Manila	31	27	Osaka	31	27
Medan	31	27	Shanghai	31	27
Osaka	31	27	Singapore	31	27
Shanghai	31	27	Tokyo	31	27
Singapore	31	27			
Tokyo	31	27			

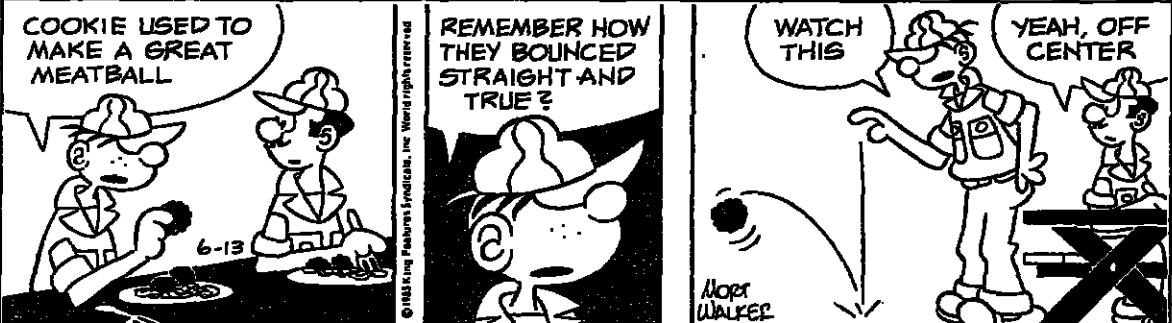
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE YEARS OF MACARTHUR: Volume III, Triumph and Disaster, 1945-1964

By D. Clayton James. 848 pages. \$29.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Clay Blair

EIGHTEEN years ago, D. Clayton James, a young history professor at Mississippi State University, cast a fly into academic waters and reeled in a piece of Douglas MacArthur's arcanum. Intrigued by this catch, he fished broader and deeper. He soon discovered, to his surprise, that while Douglas MacArthur was one of the towering figures of U.S. military history, and indisputably the most controversial, there was not an authoritative, objective biography of the man extant or then contemplated.

James decided to invest some of his considerable intellectual gifts in filling this void. Believing that MacArthur's post-World War II years as "prisoner" in occupied Japan, then only thinly researched, would prove to be the most "important period" of MacArthur's long and illustrious career, James began there, he said later, with the modest goal of producing a "scholarly monograph" on the occupation. But, lucky for us, by then Clio had firmly hooked James and the proposed monograph ultimately grew into a magisterial 2,496-page, three-volume MacArthur biography of which the present book is the third and final volume.

This enormous project, entitled "The Years of MacArthur," has been so long in the making it may be useful to briefly recall its earlier phases. Volume I (740 pages), published in 1970, covered MacArthur's life from his birth in 1880 to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Volume II (939 pages), published in 1975, is devoted to MacArthur's campaigns and controversies in World War II. The new Volume III (848 pages) encompasses not only James' original objective — the occupation of Japan — but also the first 10 months of the Korean War and MacArthur's final years as a more or less private citizen.

Based on a close study of James' work, I can say without reservation that the James biography of MacArthur is one of the most valuable works of American military scholarship I have ever seen. The research James has amassed is prodigious and will be mined by historians for decades. His presentation through all three volumes is consistently readable and interest-

ing, fair and responsible. The work will remain the definitive portrait of Douglas MacArthur for decades to come; no writer can ever approach the subject without starting with James. James' modesty is also admirable. He writes in the third volume: "The many things I have learned during this interesting experience have been three: how little I know about MacArthur's inner self, how much material there is on his public life that no single researcher can cover, and how many people who never met him in life or research speak with great certainty about his traits as a commander and as a man. My nearly two decades of tracking him have led me only to a few fascinating shells along the edges of a long beach and a wide ocean, but the quest was worth it."

He has deliberately and, I think, wisely refrained from a final summing up of this complex, Homeric character, who has drawn so much praise and condemnation. This James is neither pro- nor anti-MacArthur. He lays out the facts; they speak for themselves. But the overall effect is to whittle MacArthur down to human proportions. Some military scholars — Ronald H. Spector in his recent "Eagle Against the Sun," for example — relying on the new material in James, have raised some profoundly disturbing questions about MacArthur's generalship in World War II.

Years ago, reviewing Volume I, Baldwin suggested that if the later volumes lived up to the promise of the first, James "may richly deserve" a Pulitzer Prize for "indefatigable research and balanced judgment." Inasmuch as James has more than fulfilled the promise of the first in the second and third volumes, it now seems appropriate to enthusiastically second that Pulitzer Prize nomination.

I have just one quibble — with the publisher, not James. Volumes I and II, although never technically out of print, are hard to find. Houghton Mifflin ought to publish all three volumes, independently or in a boxed set, in trade paperback format so that James can reach the wider audience he deserves.

Clay Blair's "Ridgway's Paratroopers: The American Airborne in World War II" will be published this summer, and he is now researching a history of the Korean War. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Beijing Opens Institute For Study of Confucius

BEIJING — China has formally established a national research institute that will examine the philosophy of Confucius (551-479 B.C.), the sage and scholar.

The age of blind worship and criticism of Confucius are both past, the institute's director, Zhang Dainian, said at a ceremony Monday at the Beijing Confucius Temple, reported by the official news agency Xinhua. "Our task is to discard the feudal dross and extract the democratic essence of Confucianism."

The news agency said 240 specialists belong to the institute, described as a nongovernmental establishment that will "scientifically evaluate and dialectically analyze Confucius and his thought." The English-language newspaper China Daily said the institute is sponsored by several universities and the county government of Confucius's birthplace, Gufu in Shandong province.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal the defense succeeded in making two trump tricks from a holding that seemed worth at most one. East opened with one diamond, a light action based on the fact that he was using a strong-cub method. West tried four hearts over one spade, and North's four-spade bid ended the proceedings.

The singleton diamond lead allowed East to take two winners and play a third round. As it happens, South would now have made his game, and won the match, if he had ruffed low or not ruffed at all. But that would have been foolish play, for it would lead to defeat in nearly all the situations, in which East, the opening bidder, held the spade king.

South therefore ruffed with the queen, and was unhappy with the result. West overruffed with the singleton king, and East eventually scored a trump trick to defeat the game.

In the replay East-West pushed to five hearts and were doubled for a 500 penalty. This would have cost just two points, and left East-West a one-point winner, if the four-spade game had succeeded. As

it was, North-South gained 11 and advanced to the quarterfinal.

NORTH
♠ A K 5
♥ A 4 2
♦ 7 6 5
♣ 5 2

EAST (2)
♠ K 8 4
♥ Q J 9
♦ Q 8 6
♣ Q 5

SOUTH
♠ Q 7 3 2
♥ Q 8
♦ A K 7
♣ A 6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
1♣ — 2♥ — 3♥ — 4♥ — 5♥ — 6♥ — 7♥ — 8♥ — 9♥ — 10♥ — 11♥ — 12♥ — 13♥ — 14♥ — 15♥ — 16♥ — 17♥ — 18♥ — 19♥ — 20♥ — 21♥ — 22♥ — 23♥ — 24♥ — 25♥ — 26♥ — 27♥ — 28♥ — 29♥ — 30♥ — 31♥ — 32♥ — 33♥ — 34♥ — 35♥ — 36♥ — 37♥ — 38♥ — 39♥ — 40♥ — 41♥ — 42♥ — 43♥ — 44♥ — 45♥ — 46♥ — 47♥ — 48♥ — 49♥ — 50♥ — 51♥ — 52♥ — 53♥ — 54♥ — 55♥ — 56♥ — 57♥ — 58♥ — 59♥ — 60♥ — 61♥ — 62♥ — 63♥ — 64♥ — 65♥ — 66♥ — 67♥ — 68♥ — 69♥ — 70♥ — 71♥ — 72♥ — 73♥ — 74♥ — 75♥ — 76♥ — 77♥ — 78♥ — 79♥ — 80♥ — 81♥ — 82♥ — 83♥ — 84♥ — 85♥ — 86♥ — 87♥ — 88♥ — 89♥ — 90♥ — 91♥ — 92♥ — 93♥ — 94♥ — 95♥ — 96♥ — 97♥ — 98♥ — 99♥ — 100♥ — 101♥ — 102♥ — 103♥ — 104♥ — 105♥ — 106♥ — 107♥ — 108♥ — 109♥ — 110♥ — 111♥ — 112♥ — 113♥ — 114♥ — 115♥ — 116♥ — 117♥ — 118♥ — 119♥ — 120♥ — 121♥ — 122♥ — 123♥ — 124♥ — 125♥ — 126♥ — 127♥ — 128♥ — 129♥ — 130♥ — 131♥ — 132♥ — 133♥ — 134♥ — 135♥ — 136♥ — 137♥ — 138♥ — 139♥ — 140♥ — 141♥ — 142♥ — 143♥ — 144♥ — 145♥ — 146♥ — 147♥ — 148♥ — 149♥ — 150♥ — 151♥ — 152♥ — 153♥ — 154♥ — 155♥ — 156♥ — 157♥ — 158♥ — 159♥ — 160♥ — 161♥ — 162♥ — 163♥ — 164♥ — 165♥ — 166♥ — 167♥ — 168♥ — 169♥ — 170♥ — 171♥ — 172♥ — 173♥ — 174♥ — 175♥ — 176♥ — 177♥ — 178♥ — 179♥ — 180♥ — 181♥ — 182♥ — 183♥ — 184♥ — 185♥ — 186♥ — 187♥ — 188♥ — 189♥ — 190♥ — 191♥ — 192♥ — 193♥ — 194♥ — 195♥ — 196♥ — 197♥ — 198♥ — 199♥ — 200♥ — 201♥ — 202♥ — 203♥ — 204♥ — 205♥ — 206♥ — 207♥ — 208♥ — 209♥ — 210♥ — 211♥ — 212♥ — 213♥ — 214♥ — 215♥ — 216♥ — 217♥ — 218♥ — 219♥ — 220♥ — 221♥ — 222♥ — 223♥ — 224♥ — 225♥ — 226♥ — 227♥ — 228♥ — 229♥ — 230♥ — 231♥ — 232♥ — 233♥ — 234♥ — 235♥ — 236♥ — 237♥ — 238♥ — 239♥ — 240♥ — 241♥ — 242♥ — 243♥ — 244♥ — 245♥ — 246♥ — 247♥ — 248♥ — 249♥ — 250♥ — 251♥ — 252♥ — 253♥ — 254♥ — 255♥ — 256♥ — 257♥ — 258♥ — 259♥ — 260♥ — 261♥ — 262♥ — 263♥ — 264♥ — 265♥ — 266♥ — 267♥ — 268♥ — 269♥ — 270♥ — 271♥ — 272♥ — 273♥ — 274♥ — 275♥ — 276♥ — 277♥ — 278♥ — 279♥ — 280♥ — 281♥ — 282♥ — 283♥ — 284♥ — 285♥ — 286♥ — 287♥ — 288♥ — 289♥ — 290♥ — 291♥ — 292♥ — 293♥ — 294♥ — 295♥ — 296♥ — 297♥ — 298♥ — 299♥ — 300♥ — 301♥ — 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SPORTS

Phils Win, 26-7, Breaking Marks and Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Von Hayes and the Philadelphia Phillies gave the New York Mets more grief Tuesday night than a transit strike ever could.

Hayes became the first player in major league history to hit two home runs in the first inning. The second homer was a grand slam that climaxed a nine-run first inning and started the Phillies on their way to a 26-7 victory.

"It's embarrassing," said the Mets' manager, Davey Johnson. "It was like being in a street fight and being on the bottom."

The Phillies went into the game with an average of .230, a mark better than that of only two other teams, the Mets and the San Francisco Giants, but they then scored more runs than any other National League team had in 41 years. (See Scoreboard.)

Ironically, Hayes did not think he was going to play. When he came to the park he looked at the middle of the lineup and did not see his name.

"My head drooped a little bit," Hayes explained. "Two days ago I was cleanup hitter."

Hayes had the only home runs among the club-record 27 hits. But in also setting a club record for most runs in one game, the Phillies had 10 doubles and two triples.

Their 27 hits raised the team's batting average to .238 and the 26 runs represented 8 percent of their output for the season.

Hayes went into the game in a terrible slump. He was benched last week and had only 2 hits in his previous 33 at bats.

But he now is one of 21 major leaguers to hit two homers in one inning. Willie McCovey did it twice; most recently, Ray Knight, now of the Mets, hit two for the Cincinnati Reds in 1980.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



Von Hayes

"After hitting those two home runs, I was afraid it would put me in another slump," Hayes said. "I'm not really a home run hitter and I have to keep myself from swinging for the fences."

The Phillies knocked out starter Tom Gorman in the first inning and continued their assault on Calvin Schiraldi, who gave up 10 runs and 10 hits in 1 1/3 innings. The Phillies sent 12 men to the plate in the first inning, 11 in the second and tapered off, barely batting around when they scored five runs in the fifth and four in the seventh.

Not since 1944, a year in which most of the good players were in the military, had a team scored 26 runs in a game.

Pirates 13, Cardinals 2: In Pittsburgh, Rick Renschel drove in three runs with two singles in an 18-hit onslaught, and with Al Holland, held St. Louis to seven hits to help end a seven-game losing streak.

Cubs 5, Expos 3: Leon Durham hit an eighth-inning grand slam in Montreal as Chicago won its sixth straight.

Astros 11, Padres 6: Mike Scott pitched a four-hitter against San Diego while Mark Bailey hit a grand slam and Bill Doran drove in three runs in Houston.

Giants 5, Braves 4: Bob Brenly singled in David Green, who with two out in the 18th singled and stole second, to give San Francisco its victory in Atlanta.

The Giants had lost five straight, scoring only two runs in 46 innings before getting three in the seventh.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 1: In the American League, Louis Thornton scored from third with one out when second baseman Willie Randolph dropped a possible double play throw and Toronto scored three times in the 11th to win in New York, ending a three-game losing streak. The Yankees' Dale Berra had made it 1-1 with a two-out homer in the ninth.

White Sox 7, Mariners 1: Chicago took a half-game lead in the West Division standings, winning its fourth straight with the help of Rudy Law's two-run triple during a four-run second inning in Seattle.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 3: In Boston, where the Red Sox had an eight-game winning streak ended, Milwaukee's Ted Simmons broke a 3-5 tie with a two-run double in the seventh.

Rangers 6, Angels 4: Larry Parrish hit his sixth home run in his last 10 games as Texas won in Anaheim, California. Teammates Pete O'Brien, Cliff Johnson and Oddie McDowell hit bases-empty homers.

A's 4, Royals 3: In Oakland, California, Canis Lansford singled home Rob Fico to lead off the ninth with two out in the ninth to beat Kansas City. (LAT, UPI, AP)

The Avuncular Demon of Golf

Robert Trent Jones Designs the Pros Curse

By Hugh A. Mulligan

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — Robert Trent Jones is a golf course architect, the most famous or infamous in the world, depending on how you view this amiable, avuncular-looking man.

If you saw him on a country club veranda, say in Oakland Hills, Michigan, from across a lush, verdant green, rolling toward an inviting cup, Jones might be mistaken for anyone's favorite uncle.

If your view is from the depths of one of his diabolical sand traps, which look like something left over from a B-52 strike, then he comes across as the devil incarnate.

Contrary to the opinions of many — if not most — golf pros (the exceptions perhaps being those also in the business of designing golf courses), this dean of golf course architects does not kick his dog or heap abuse on his caddy.

But it never will be forgotten among practitioners of this royal and ancient sport that when Jones modernized Oakland Hills for the 1951 U.S. Open, by strategically dumping 400 tons of sand about the premises in 120 agonizing heaps and hollows, only two of the world's greatest players managed to break par in any of the four days of the tournament. The rest were calling for Jones' head, preferably on a tee.

Ben Hogan, who won by finally breaking par with a then-course record of 67, called the place "a monster."

Others complained the bunker-flanked fairways were so narrow "four-somes had to walk Indian file to get to the greens."

Jones, who has designed 450 golf courses in 34 countries around the world, can and does, at age 77, smile through the tears and lamentations and score-card shreddings of professional golfers who come to grief in the sand traps and water hazards that have become his architectural signature. Once a scratch or par golfer himself, he does, also, confess to a bit of chagrin and some guilt feelings when one of his own shots lies buried in a trap on a course he created.

"Why shouldn't I or they be punished for making a poor shot?" he says with a righteous smile, looking up from the drawing board in his office in Montclair, New Jersey. He might be defending the Scottish Calvinist view of golf as part of the divine purpose to punish human frailty and mold character through suffering. After all, golf held up to nature's mirror speckles fog.

Pride goes before a fall on your typical Robert Trent Jones hole, which can be played a number of ways: heroically by the pro going all out for birdie, daintily by the low-handicap amateur trying to beat or match par, safely by your average golfer for whom bogey golf is good golf. Oh yes, the pilgrimage from tee to green should be satisfying or at least scenic enough to keep the daily duffer from kicking in the door of his locker or savoring his most satisfying shots back-to-back at the clubhouse bar.

To Jones' left on his office wall hangs a portrait of the treacherous No. 3 hole at Mauna Kea on the big island of Hawaii, which Jones carved out of volcanic rock and perched on a verdant precipice above the pounding Pacific.

"Water is the ultimate penalty," says Jones, admiring the tropical vista from his swivel chair. "Today's top pros have no trouble blasting out of sand. The immortal Bobby Jones," no relation, but a link, he said, "Landing in a bunker is like being in an automobile accident; plunking into water is like a plane crash."

On the opposite wall is a lovely oil painting of the short and, some say, sadistic 16th hole Jones created for Augusta National in Georgia, which the other famous Jones laid out with the help of Alister MacKenzie, a Scottish physician who gave up curing people with medicine to torment them with his golf architecture. On a kidney-shaped green beside a bewitched, golf ball-gobbling lake, that Jones' dark magic created from an innocent creek, Jack Nicklaus is seen putting, flanked by Arnold Palmer and George Archer, while Gary Player lurks in the shadows of those menacing, overhanging trees. No picnic on the grass, this genuine old Masters.

The telephone rings in the middle of an anecdote about Royal Rabat, which he designed for King Hassan II of Morocco, an avid golfer who gave refuge to the exiled Shah of Iran and urged him to take up golf to get his mind off his vanished empire.

The Cunard company is put on hold with a request for designing a course on the Caribbean island of St. Martin, where Jones gets to the point of the story, wherein Claude Harmon, the great pro and teacher, is engaged to give the royal lessons, "but the Shah was unable to concentrate because 20 of his generals had been shot that morning."

A secretary sticks her head in to confirm flight reservations the next day to Ireland, where he will attend a meeting of the American Society of Golf Architects and unveil his 450th creation, the new course at Ballybunion on the breathtaking headlands of Kerry, where the wide mouth of the River Shannon meets the wild Atlantic. Dunes 120 feet (36 meters) high form a natural link, like the old Scottish courses, meaning the duffers cannot blame all the sand hazards on the architect.

"Peter Dobereiner, the British golf writer, says it's the greatest links course in the world," Jones murmurs in pardonable self-aware in having been accused of outdoing St. Andrews and Carnoustie, where nature has been at work for 500 years.

Born in Inge, England, Jones was taken to the United States at age 4 by his parents. He grew up in Rochester, New York, obsessed at the local country club for Walter Hagen and was good enough with the sticks by age 14 to finish second, one stroke behind the leader who broke the course record, in a pro-amateur tournament.

His high point as a golfer was a 10th-place finish in

the Canadian Open, but by that time Jones already had found his career and practically created the academic discipline of golf architecture by taking courses in four different schools at Cornell University. He studied agronomy and horticulture in the agricultural school; design and landscaping in the architecture school; construction, surveying and land drainage in the college of engineering, and accounting, public speaking and journalism in the arts curriculum.

Although old Tom Morris, of St. Andrews fame, was engaged to design Royal County Down in Ireland "for a sum not exceeding 4 pounds sterling" and the scrubland for the famed course at Pinehurst, North Carolina, was bought for a dollar an acre, it takes upward of \$2 million to build a golf course today. The figure is not firm. Jones brought in Ballybunion at \$500,000, but some of his rivals have gone as high as \$10 million or what architect Pete Dye calls "a bunch of zeroes" in devising private golf preserves for Texas and Oklahoma millionaires.

"You can spend \$900,000 just pushing sand around to build synthetic dunes and recreate a Scottish links," scoffs Jones, whose forte always has been U.S.-style, park-like courses that follow the "natural line of the land." He claims also to have invented the water torture hole, like the perilous 7th at Pebble Beach in California, stuck out on a tiny peninsula in the Pacific and so dear to the historians of TV commentators.

"Forty years ago," he recalls, "Doris Duke, the tobacco heiress, went to Europe on vacation and her second husband got me to transform her estate in Somerville, New Jersey, from an Italian garden full of statues into a golf course. I put on a 90-yard (82.2-meter) long hole on a small island in a lake on the property. When she got back, she was a little upset." Some of the pros turning up for the Open may be more than a little upset when they find that Jones has been up to his old devilry.

"They wouldn't let me put traps on the fairway at 280 yards," he says, "but it's ridiculous the way the livelier ball, metal woods and graphite shafts are changing the game. It's ruining all the great courses in the world."

"A par 5 is no longer a par 5 if you have three putts for a par and two for a birdie. I think the powers-that-be in golf, the Royal and Ancient Society and the PGA, should get the ball so it won't go more than 280 yards, and the more dots or dimples they allow on it, the longer it stays up. Baseball got rid of its hot ball and now golf should too."

"A lot of the contracts I get today are for modernizing courses I designed years ago to accommodate the new equipment and the new balls."

For the long-hitting pro launching the latest suborbital golf balls, Jones' solution is the "shock treatment," he has just administered to the monster at Oakland Hills.

"The top score will be about six under for the four days," he predicts with a shy smile, while bracing himself for the anguished screams that are sure to echo about his chair on the veranda overlooking the 18th hole and the leader board.

The tears of grown-ups do not bother an artist at creating disaster, who looks upon a fairway wood as a dowsing rod sure to find water, and who loves sand like a Bedouin.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Milwaukee	200-202-10	8	1
Seattle	200-200-8	3	1
Los Angeles	200-200-8	3	1
San Francisco	200-200-8	3	1
Minnesota	200-200-8	3	1
Chicago	200-200-8	3	1
St. Louis	200-200-8	3	1
Philadelphia	200-200-8	3	1
Washington	200-200-8	3	1
San Diego	200-200-8	3	1
California	200-200-8	3	1
Arizona	200-200-8	3	1
Colorado	200-200-8	3	1
Florida	200-200-8	3	1
Atlanta	200-200-8	3	1
Montreal	200-200-8	3	1
Quebec	200-200-8	3	1
St. Paul	200-200-8	3	1
Portland	200-200-8	3	1
San Jose	200-200-8	3	1
San Francisco	200-200-8	3	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	200-200-8	3	1
San Francisco	200-200-8	3	1
Los Angeles	200-200-8	3	1
San Diego	200-200-8	3	1
Colorado	200-200-8	3	1
Arizona	200-200-8	3	1
Florida	200-200-8	3	1
Atlanta	200-200-8	3	1
Montreal	200-200-8	3	1
Quebec	200-200-8	3	1
St. Paul	200-200-8	3	1
Portland	200-200-8	3	1
San Jose	200-200-8	3	1
San Francisco	200-200-8	3	1

United States Football League Leaders

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	Yds	Pass	Yds
San Francisco	4115	1822	4370
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
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San Jose	3498	1843	2015
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San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015

Transition

BASEBALL			
Team	Yds	Pass	Yds
San Francisco	4115	1822	4370
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015

FOOTBALL			
Team	Yds	Pass	Yds
San Francisco	4115	1822	4370
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015
San Diego	3498	1843	2015
San Jose	3498	1843	2015
San Francisco	3498	1843	2015

Albeck May Quit Nets

ALBECK RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (NYT) — Stan Albeck, coach of the NBA's New York Nets, confirmed Tuesday that he had been interviewed by the Chicago Bulls for the post left vacant by the recent dismissal of their coach, Kevin Loughery.

Albeck, 54, has one year left on his contract with the Nets, but the Bulls' offering is attractive because his parents, both over 80 years old, live in Chenoa, Illinois, 100 miles southwest of Chicago.

Miami Wins College Series

OMAHA, Nebraska (AP) — Behind Greg Ellena's four hits and Rick Raecher's shutout relief pitching, Miami beat Texas, 10-6, for the NCAA College World Series baseball title Tuesday night.

For the Record

Bernard Taylor of Knoxville, Tennessee, earned an October title bout against World Boxing Association featherweight champion Barry McGuigan by scoring a tough, 10-round unanimous decision over Trinidad's Tyrone Downes in Atlantic City, New Jersey. (AP)

Quotable

"If you have trouble with insomnia, you should bring a pillow to our agency. Nobody would bother you. Some guys are already planning their winter vacation." Dave LaPoint, San Francisco Giants pitcher. (LAT)

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